The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

64998

(MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 1. OF VOL. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

STATE of VERMONT.

An Act directing listers in their office and duty.

AND that the county, town, minister and school-rate may be more readily made from the general list, it shall be the duty of the listers in making up the lists, to annex on one line opposite each person's name, the sum of his list arising from the assessment of unimproved lands, which shall have been allotted, and on the same line the sum of his list arising from the polls and other rateable estate, and then on the same line shall be added the two sums of each person's list, so that the sum total of the whole taxable property may be added into one sum, to be transmitted to the general assembly, on which shall be levied the state taxes, and a list of the polls and rateable estate (seperate from the list of the unimproved lands) shall be added up and delivered to the town clerk for the purpose of levying other taxes.

And every person having money on hand or due to them, or obligations for goods or produce over & above all debts due from them, shall put the same in the annual list at the rate of twenty pounds for every hundred pound: and in case the listers shall suspect any person or persons has not given in the full sum of money on hand, or due, or obligations as aforesaid, the listers are hereby empowered to call such person or persons before them, there to give in such lists on oath: And either of said listers are empowered to administer such oath.

That all creatures rateable by law, that are put upon any farm in this state, not being in the town where the owner dwells, but under the care, occupancy and improvement of a tenant, shall be put into the list of the rateable estate of such tenant in the town where such farm lies, and shall be liable to be taken and sold for the tax.

And in all other cases, all creatures rateable by law, shall be put into the list of the polls and rateable estate of the owners there of in the towns where they dwell.

That the ministers of the gospel that are or hereafter may be settled in this state, and the President of the college (during the continuance of their public service in the gospel ministry and presidency) shall have all their estate lying in the town where they live, not exceeding five hundred pounds in value exempted. As also shall all lands in this state, sequestered or improved for schools or other public, pious, or charitable uses be exempted. And such persons who are disabled by sickness, lameness or other infirmities shall be exempted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all traders and owners of mills within the State, and licensed attornies, shall be rated in their list proportionable to their gains, according to the best judgment and discretion of the listers.

And for enabling the said listers to recover their part of the two-fold assessments out of the hands of the officers collecting the same.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any constable or collector of rates shall neglect or refuse to make payment to the listers of any such sum or sums of money, as shall become due to them from such constables or collectors, on account of such two fold assessments it shall be lawful for such listers to make application to the next justice of the peace, who shall be, and is hereby empowered to issue process against such constable or collector for the recovery thereof, which shall be tried and determined according to law.

And to encourage the raising of sheep and manufacturing of wool in this state.

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the listers to deduct from the sum of each person's list in their respective towns, the sum of two shillings for every pound of wool, that shall appear to them to have been shorn from sheep in his possession the year of taking the list; and also to deduct in like manner one shilling for each yard of linen or tow cloth which any such person shall have raised and manufactured into cloth the preceding year, either for the use of their own families or for sale.

Secretary's office, Brattleborough, 13th Nov. 1787.

The preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Vermont, the 26th of October 1787.

Attest.

MICAH TOWNSEND, *Sec.*

For the Vermont Gazette.

Messrs. Printers,

READING your paper of January the 7th, I noted particularly an act directing listers in their office and duty, and as the mode of giving the list for the present year will be something different from the former mode, and I think, if fairly done will be a considerable improvement upon it, in that, by it, the indigent are relieved, the industrious emulated, and the settlement of the State and agriculture much encouraged. But we frequently lose the benefits that otherwise might accompany a good plan for the want of making a right use of it.

We always gain useful knowledge from experience, where our experiments are fair and well tried; and we are ever liable to be deceived, even by experience, where the experiments made use of are unfair, or not calculated to answer the end in view.

And as I am convinced that a number of men, whose interest influences them (their wild lands being taxed) are using their constant endeavours to render the act unintelligible, by misrepresentations and false interpretations of it, in order to embarrass the listers and to prevent the freemen from giving in their lists as they ought, and thereby rendering nugatory the operations of said act, that it may be repealed at the next session.

Yet I am equally convinced that far the greater part of the freemen are well pleased with the act, and will undoubtedly be much better suited with its effects, if it has a fair operation. To accomplish which end it is necessary that the lists be given in to the listers in a uniform manner, and that the listers make the return of the town lists by one regular form. Through the channel of your paper I mean to communicate both to the listers and freemen, a form that appears to me suited to the spirit and intention of the act.

I shall begin with a form suitable for a freeman possessed of every kind of taxable property, and likewise of those kinds of property not taxable, for which the act allows a bounty, or a deduction out of the list: from which every freeman possessed of any taxable property may make up his own list in like form.

The list of A. B. of the township of C. for the year 1788. *viz.*

	£		
One head,	£6	0	0
£7 10 0 money on hand & interest	1	10	0
50 acres improved land at 10s.	25	0	0
100 acres of unimproved land at 1s.	5	0	0
50 acres of unimproved land at 2s.	5	0	0
One horse,	4	0	0
One horse kind, two years old,	2	0	0
Two oxen at £3 each	6	0	0
Six Cows and three year old cattle, at £2.	12	0	0
Three two year olds, at 30s.	4	10	0
	£71	0	0
50 pounds of wool to be deducted at 2s.			
250 yards of linen and tow cloth, at 1s.			
Sum of deduction to be made	12	10	0
	£58	10	0

June 20, 1788.

Signed A. B.

If the freemen thus give in their lists uniformly, it may save the listers much trouble; and if any person owning any of the above taxable articles, neglects or refuses to put them in their lists, given to the listers in the town where the property is, he, she, or they, are liable to be two folded by the listers in said town; nevertheless it is to be hoped (as it is the first year of giving the lists in this way) that the listers will not be rigorous with non-residents in two folding their unimproved lands.

When the listers have received and inspected the lists of their town, they will proceed to make up the list of their town as followeth, viz.

The grand list of the township of C. for the year 1788. *viz.*

Taxable personal estate & improved lands.	£			Unimproved Lands.			Total amount. £		
A. B.	£48	0	0	10	0	0	58	0	0
B. C.	0	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	0
C. D.	35	10	0	0	0	0	55	10	0
D. E.	96	0	0	45	0	0	141	0	0
E. F.	0	0	0	7	10	0	7	10	0
F. G.	12	0	0	5	0	0	17	0	0
	191	10	0	92	10	0	284	0	0
Two folds,	20	0	0	15	0	0	35	0	0
Total	£211	10	0	107	10	0	319	0	0

The Selectmen of the towns are to make their town rates, school rates, &c. from the left hand part of the list only, but the listers in their returns to the General Assembly, are to send both the sums for the State tax to be made and collected from, as for example.

We certify, that the list of the town of C for the year 1788, *is,*

For unimproved lands,	£	92	10 0
Personal estate and improved lands,		191	10 0
For two folds,		35	0 0
		319	0 0

Certified per

D. E.
C. D. } Listers.
F. G.

With the certificate of the listers qualification as heretofore.

Some there are perhaps that have not attended to this act, who may wonder I have not directed the listers to range through the unimproved parts of their town to find out the value of the unimproved lands; but the act has not made that a part of their duty. True it is that if a man possessing 100 acres of improved lands, puts in his list but 50 acres, it may be the duty of the listers to measure his improvements, in order to two fold the fifty left out; so likewise, if a man owning 500 acres of unimproved lands in a town puts in but 100, and that at the lowest rate it then will be the duty of the listers to inform themselves with respect to the value of his lands, in order to two fold the other 400, in case he has dishon-

ently left it out. So also, if he puts in the whole at one shilling, when it is evident the whole or part, ought in honesty to have been put at two shillings, then the listers in order to two fold what he has dishonestly omited, will inform themselves of the value. But the act supposes that no honest man can be injured, even in this way, for by the act the owner is obliged to put in his own lands, and as he in general is the best judge of the value of it, there is no more danger of his being two folded for his lands, than there is of his being two folded for a horse of three years old, because he puts him in his list for a two year old.

I shall make no other apology for the above publication than to give it as my opinion, that if I have not been so lucky in this way as to instruct every body, yet it will be an instruction to many, will tend to give the listers less trouble, make the returns more uniform, and be some real service to the freemen, which is the honest intention of

A FARMER.

Canada.

QUEBEC, April 17, 1788.

An ACT or ORDINANCE,

Further to regulate the inland Commerce of this Province, and to extend the same.

WHEREAS a commercial intercourse with the neighbouring states, to a certain extent, was opened in the course of the last year, and it is conceived that it may, under due restrictions, be made useful to this province and to Great Britain:

Be it enacted therefore by his excellency the governor and the legislative council, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all goods, wares, and merchandises (beaver, peltries and furs excepted) of the growth and manufacture or product of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great-Britain, and such as may lawfully be imported into this province by sea, may be exported therefrom by land or inland navigation, to any of the neighbouring states, free from duty, impost or restraint. And there shall be the like freedom of importation from the said states into this province, if the same be made by the rout or communication of Lake Champlain and the river Sorel or Richelieu, and not otherwise, of the following enumerated articles, that is to say, masts, yards, bowsprits, spars, plank, boards, knees, futtocks, or any kind of ship timber; hoops, staves, shingles, clapboards, trees, wood, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, hemp, flax, and any kind of naval stores; seeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, beans, peas, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other kinds of grain; butter, cheese, honey, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and other live stock, and live provisions, and fresh fish; and whatsoever is of the growth of the said states; and gold or silver coin or bullion.

And be it enacted by the same authority, that the importation by land or the inland navigation into this province, of rum, spirits, copper-coin, and all other goods, wares and merchandises not enumerated as aforesaid, be prohibited, and such articles seized and forfeited, together with every of the enumerated articles above mentioned, if the same shall not have been imported by the rout or communication aforementioned.

And be it enacted by the same authority, that the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs into any of the neighbouring states be prohibited, and that the same shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture upon due proof of their being in the way towards either of the said states, with intent to be exported to the same by land or water; and it shall be conclusive evidence of such intent, if any person be found in the way of either of the said states, in any place between the south side of the river St. Lawrence, and southermost extent of his majesty's government, with beaver, furs or peltries, and without a certificate from one of his majesty's justices of the peace, certifying that oath has been made before him by the owner or proprietor, or his factor or agent, that the same beaver, peltries and furs are not intended for such exportation; and every person aiding and assisting and directly or indirectly interested or concerned in any attempt to make such exportation, shall incur a fine of ten shillings for every pound weight of beaver, and ten shillings for every skin of furs or peltries, so exported or attempted and intended to be exported.

And for prohibiting still more effectually the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs, be it also enacted by the same authority, that all and every person or persons who shall export, or shall be aiding or assisting or directly or indirectly interested and concerned in exporting to the said states by any rout from any other part of his majesty's government, to the westward of St. Regis, any beaver, furs or peltries of any kind, such person or persons shall forfeit and become liable to pay thrice the fines and penalties above mentioned.

All which forfeitures, fines and penalties shall be recoverable and be divided, applied, or disposed of, as directed by the statute of the fourteenth year of his majesty's reign, chapter eighty-eight, respecting the forfeitures and penalties therein mentioned.

Provided always, and it is also hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to affect travellers to and from this province and their servants, boats, carriages, and necessary baggage (not including any article whatsoever for trading purposes;) nor the effect of any kind of such persons coming to settle in this province, or others as shall have permission, in the manner therein to be expressed, of the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, under his hand and seal at arms; nor to affect the importation of any of the said enumerated articles, by any rout and communication to such posts, places and districts, and under such restrictions, and for such periods, as the governor and commander in chief, for the time being, may conceive to be expedient for the common weal, and from time to time declare and make known by proclamation under the great seal.

And it is also enacted by the same authority, that it shall be the duties of the officers of the customs to execute this act in the manner of executing any of the statutes made for the regulation of the plantation trade; and they shall be intitled to all such aid and assistance therein, as they are intitled to, and may demand, under all or any of the statutes aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, by the same authority, that for every certificate to be given by a magistrate as aforesaid, he shall be intitled to the fee of one shilling, and shall not receive therefor more, under the pain of extortion, and that any magistrate granting a certificate wickedly, knowingly and fraudulently to abet and effect the exportation of beaver, peltry or furs forbidden by this act, and thereof duly convicted, shall be liable to such fine and imprisonment, as the court of king's bench, may impose and adjudge, and thenceforth be incapable of any office, place or employment in his majesty's government: and that a wicked and corrupt oath, for obtaining a certificate, fraudulently to effect such prohibited exportation, shall upon due conviction expose the offender to the pains and penalties of false swearing and perjury: and such as advise, encourage, and persuade, to bring about such wicked, fraudulent, and corrupt swearing, to the pains and penalties of subordination of perjury.

DORCHESTER.

Enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, and passed in council under the great seal of the province, at the council chamber in the Castle of Saint Lewis, *in the city of* Quebec, *the fourteenth day of* April, *in the twenty eigth year of the reign of our sovereign lord* GEORGE *the* III, *by the grace of* God, *of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland *king; defender of the faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.*

By his excellency's command.

J. WILLIAMS, *C. L. C.*

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.

From the information we have been able to collect upon the subject, little doubt may be had but the proposed Constitution will be ratified by the Convention of this state, at their next meeting---and that by a considerable majority. Indeed our intelligence from all quarters presages much good---the Federal Building goes on rapidly, considering its extent and magnitude; and we doubt not, but in a short time we shall have the pleasure of announcing its entire completion.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 12.

We have the best authority for asserting the following:--The state of Georgia has by an act, ceded thirty million acres of land to the United States, provided the New Constitution is adopted by nine states.

Last Tuesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock a considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at Newport. A slight shock was likewise felt at New London, and Groton, on the same day, about 15 minutes past seven o'clock, preceded by a rumbling noise.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 2.

From a late Philadelphia paper we have extracted the paragraph immediately following,

ALGERINES.

The Society established in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of Slavery having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the States of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution to extend their attention to every species of slavery, have appointed a Committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief to their distressed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons, who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those States.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention: and, it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the news papers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose, Tench Coxe, Richard Wells, Nicholas Collin, William Rodgers, Samuel P. Griffitts, Thomas Harrison, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wistar, John Olden, Caleb Lowndes, Casper W. Haines.

A letter from Neworleans, dated March 25, says, "The misery of this place I shall not undertake to describe; suffice to tell you that Neworleans, which consisted of 1100 houses, was on Friday last, in the space of five hours, reduced to 200. The rapid progress of the fire was such that but little merchandize, houshold furniture, and cloathing have been saved."

We are assured (says a Boston paper) that a French squadron may be expected to arrive in this port about the 1st of July, to continue here two or three months. It will be nearly of the same force as that under Le Viscount Beaumont, and will be commanded by Monsr De Senneville.

A woolen manufactory is established at Hartford, in Connecti-

cut, and five gentlemen are appointed to superintend and conduct it.

A glass manufactory, we are told, is also established at Hartford, which produces much advantage to the proprietors, 14000l. is the sum subscribed.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, to his friend at Newark, (N. Jersey) dated March 1, 1788.

"The friends of our country here are exceedingly anxious to know how the fate of it wil turn, with respect to the adoption of the new constitution: Upon the event of which, as they think, and very truly, its future welfare or misery depends. Political affairs here seem to tend fast towards some great event. The Emperor has finaly declared war against the Porte. Every preparation is making for the contest by the respective parties. The Russians have here taken up great quantities of shiping. All these things cause our friends here, to wish well to the establishment of a permanent and efficient government in America. There is not the least doubt, should Europe be embroiled and America keep clear, it would be the corner stone of her rising superior to her wants; and we might yet be respected, wherever we go, as we are now despised and ridiculed.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor is now on his way from Onion River on a visit to the southern parts of the State.

We hear from Clarendon that the forge of the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman was lately removed from its place, occasioned by the breaking of a mill dam above it.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Benjamin Stebbins, in Barnard, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, so much of each original proprietor's right in the township of BARNARD, in the county of Windsor, as will pay the sum of two pounds six shillings and ten pence halfpenny, if not otherwise marked, on each right (public rights excepted) together with cost, unless prevented by previous payment, agreeable to an act of assembly, passed in October 1781, for building houses of public worship, school-houses and bridges.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, of the aforesaid sum, are as follow, viz.

William Story	Ishmael Tarbox
Josiah Fairfield	Matthew Fairfield
Francis Barnard	Ischar Fisk
John Ruddock	Isaac Longfellow
Elisha Story	Robert M'Mullen
Abiel Ruddock	Isaac Dickman
William Slone	Elias Thompson
Jerathmeel Convers	Benjamin Fairfield
Francis Barnard, jun.	Isaac Buckman
Story Daws	Benjamin Goldthrite
William Dawe, jun.	John Box
Thomas Anderson	John Box, jun.
Jeremiah St. Fair	Patrick Burs
Jonathan M. Fair	Elisha Harris
Jonas Jonathan	John Edwards
Joseph Hallowell	Joseph Webb
Richard Champney	Arthur Abbott
Thomas Bentley	John Vaugham
Joshua Bentley	Joseph Newmarch
John Dellarue	Daniel Warner
Zebulon Grose	Jonathan Lovewell
Ebenezer Pamberton	Samuel Sherburne
Ichabod Inkester	George Jeffrey
Joel Belman	Anthony Wibird
Peter Curtis	Phales Greenwood
Thomas Kirk	Joseph M'Dunnogh
Joseph Stoneham	Mich Emery
William Dodge	Samuel Wentworth
Isaac Dodge	William Dodge, jun.

Benning Wentworth, two rights
Hunk Wentworth. 1l. 3s. 5d. 1.4

STEWARD SOUTHGATE } Collectors.
AARON BARLOW, }

Barnard, May 7th, 1788. 1W3

JAMES CALDWELL & Co.

Have just imported in the brig Betty Captain Milnard, and the Ship Betsey, Captain Watson, from London, a quantity of English Goods, in addition to their former assortment. Among which are the following articles, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of at their store in Manchester, very reasonably, for Cash, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, viz.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,	ver, castor and felt hats,
A few fashionable Jacket Patterns,	Lady's beaver do.
Rattinets, Shalloons,	Men's leather gloves,
Durants, Tammies,	Women's silk and shammy do.
Calliminoes,	Shawls,
Twill'd and plain olive Corduroy,	Ribbons and Taste,
Black and olive velvets,	Quality and shoe-binding,
Beautiful printed do	Gartering tapes,
Jeans and fustians,	Pewtery, a general assortment,
Cotton denim,	Gun powder, shot & bar lead,
Fine Corded Dimity,	A large variety of tin and Japan'd ware,
Black lasting,	Wool cards,
Black & co'oured Barcelona Handkerchiefs,	Sheep sheers,
Printed cotton and linen do	Pins and Needles,
Men and women's cotton and linen hose.	Common & Cast steel razors, with and without cases,
Black satin, peelong, mode, and taffaty	Knives and forks,
Black, blue & green Persians,	Cutteau and Penknives,
Sewing silk & twist,	Fashionable shoe and knee buckles,
7-8th and yard wide Irish Linen,	An elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Do. do. linen & cotton	Tobacco and Snuff boxes,
Checks, Apron, do.	Candle sticks,
Cambrics and lawns,	10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 window glass,
White thread & blond laces and edgings,	A few sets of elegant china cups & saucers,
Black, do. do.	An assortment of Queen's ware,
Black & white gauze & mitlinet,	Bar Iron and Shear Molds,
Fashionable chintz & calicoes,	Frying pans, nails,
Elegant curtain Calico,	Copper tea kettles.
Men's and boys beaver, castor and felt hats,	

They have as usual a supply of the following groceries, viz.

West India and new rum,	Pepper, ginger, mustard,
French brandy,	Copperas, Allum,
Holland Geneva,	Loaf and brown sugar,
Port and Teneriffe wines,	Green and bohea tea.
Lime juice in bottles	Chocolate.
Cinnamon & Cloves,	

The Albany price, (deducting the transportation) given for Pot-Ash and half cash paid.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a few Bancker's and final settlement notes.

Manchester June 2, 1788.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN & RICHARD CUYLER,
At No. 29, Market Street,
ALBANY,
Have just received from Bristol,
In the HUDSON,

An additional Assortment of IRON MONGERY, Cutlery, and Sadlery. 6 by 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, white lead, Spanish brown, Spanish whiting, Crawley steel Fig. 3. Blistered steel, with a neat assortment of dry goods calculated to the season, with all kinds of West India goods, for which they will take in payment country produce.

The highest price given in cash for pot and pearl ashes. 1 2m.

Whereas application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of BERKSHIRE, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Col. Ebenezer Allen, on the Two Heroes, on the second Tuesday of August next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chuse a moderator. 2. A clerk. 3. A treasurer. 4. A collector. 5. To receive the returns of the committee for laying out the first division in said township, and adjusting and accepting their accounts. 6. To levy a tax for the payment thereof, and also for running the town lines. 7. To transact any other business necessary when convened.

MOSES ROBINSON. Just. Peace.

Bennington, 29 May, 1788 1 3

The proprietors of LITTLETON, in the county of Orange, & state of Vermont who have not paid their tax of one pound five shillings, voted upon each right, by the said proprietors, at their legal meeting, holden at the house of Jacob Galusha, in Shaftsbury, by adjournment, on the 12th day of March, 1788, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in said county, on Monday the 7th of July next, at eight o'clock in the morning, as will pay the tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Benjamin Whipple	Caleb Smith
Benjamin Douglass	Benajah Boardman
John Payne, jun.	John Fasset, jun.
Israel Haine	James Gamble, jun.
Jonathan Woodward	Daniel Gamble,
James Crompton,	Samuel Lee
Thomas Matterson,	Joseph Farnsworth
William Douglass,	David Galusha
Nehemiah Lovell, jun.	Ward Bayley
Luther Richardson,	James Adams, jun.
Ripley Torrey,	Martin Adams,
Nathan Allen,	Daniel Adams
Abel Aylesworth,	Ebenezer Fisk
Jonar Galusha,	Elenor Adams,
Joshua Webb	David Fasset,
David Vallance	Joseph Averill
John Strong	Sherman Boardman
Benajah Douglas,	William Lyon
Isaac Andrus	Nahan Dayton
Benjamin Sumner	Thaddeus Munson,
William B. Sumner,	Jedediah Aylesworth
Thomas Chittenden	Samuel Cumstock
Lemuel Buck	Ebenezer Leonard
Samuel Lathrop	James Gamble.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN, Col'r.

Peacham, May 20, 1788.

N. B. The proprietors will observe a mistake in the date of the former advertisement; the 6th of March is to be read the 16th. 1W3

Will cover for the present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Clarendon,

At the cheap rate of nine shillings the single leap, three dollars the season, or six dollars to insure a colt.

The famous HORSE
TRUE BRITTON.

THE TRUE BRITTON is seven years old, of a beautiful bright bay colour, of a genteel carriage and step, and is full fifteen hands and a half high.

Payment will be received in grain in December next. Good attendance will be given at the Stable, by

DANIEL MARSH.

N. B Good pasturage for mares.

Clarendon, May 15, 1788. 0 2

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Ferrisburgh, at their session Feb. 1787, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of said town, that unless they pay the same to the subscriber, agreeable to law, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, their land will be sold on said day, at the dwellinghouse of Zuriel Tupper, in said town, at nine o'clock in the morning.

JONATHAN SAXTON, Coll.

Ferrisburgh April 16. 0 3 2

BLANK DEEDS,
Proper for Proprietors Collectors, for Collectors of the taxes for mending roads, &c. granted by the General Assembly, and for common conveyance,
JUSTICE's Blanks, &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Groton, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, held at Newbury, on the sixth day of May last, a tax of seventeen shillings and nine pence was voted on each proprietors right, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of said town. This is to notify the proprietors of said town, that unless they make immediate payment of the respective sums, to the subscriber; they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

ROBERT JONSTONE Coll.

Newbury, May 7th 1788. 0 W2

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the Town of Cabot, in the County of Orange, State of Vermont, held by adjournment at Arlington, on the third day of November 1786, a tax of ten shillings was voted on each proprietors right, to defray the expence of alotting said Town.

This is to notify the proprietors of said Township, that unless they make immediate payment of the respective sums, to the subscriber, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JESSE LEAVENSWORTH, Coll.

Dewey's Gore, April 22d 1788. 0 2

To be SOLD,
On the most reasonable terms, and the Payments rendered easy to the purchaser,

A valuable little FARM, lying in the west part of ARLINGTON, adjoining to land of Lemuel Buck. The Farm contains about 75 acres, has a convenient log house on it, and is excellently well watered. For particulars enquire of the printers.

WE, the Subscribers, being appointed by the hon. Martin Powell, Esq. Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Gideon Barber, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of said appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Thaddeus Munson, in said Manchester, on the first Wednesday of June, July and August ensuing, from twelve o'clock to six in the afternoon on each day. No accounts will be accepted unless properly attested.

GIDEON ORMSBY, } Commissioners.
TIMOTHY MEAD, jun. }

Manchester, March 28th, 1788. 8 0

These are to notify the proprietors of the township of CONCORD, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of four pounds nine shillings and two pence on each original proprietors right of land in said township, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on Tuesday the first day of July 1788, as will pay said tax with legal costs; said tax was voted by said proprietors, at an adjourned meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq, in Rockingham, the 26th day of December, 1787. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of four pounds, nine shillings and two pence due on each right.

Nathaniel Robinson,	Josiah Willard,
Nathaniel Davis,	Prentis Willard
Moses Willard,	Josiah White
Timothy Clark,	Elijah Galusha
Joseph Ellis,	Noah Chittenden,
Simeon Ellis,	Isaac Wiman
Benjamin Ellis	Edmond Hodges
Daniel Davis	Steel Smith,
Benjamin Green,	John Beach
William Carter,	Thomas Chittenden
Joseph Wood	James E. Beach
Ebenezer Walbridge	Samuel Ufas
Edward Aikins	Barney Beach
Gideon Tiffany	Jotham Ives.
William Gilkey,	Abijah Hurd
John White	Truman Hurd
Walter White,	Benjamin Hall
John White, jun.	Nathan Blake, jun.
Uriah How,	Sylvester Tiffany
William Ward,	Jonas Prescott.
Elisha Smith	

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll'r.

March 4, 1788. 0 W3

From Mercury's Cabinet.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.
The LANDSKIP.
An ECLOGUE. May 1788.
Scene Court House Hill, Bennington.
Time of Day Sunrise.

EARLY I left my couch and walked abroad,
To aste the sweets the dewey blooms afford,
To view the scene around, I turn mine eyes,
While various objects greet me with surprize,
Ambrosial nature breathes her choice perfume,
The rural choirs their morning lays assume ;
All noise is hush'd, fell discord lies reclin'd,
And pleasing contemplations fill the mind.
The fogs are gone, the air serenely bright,
A northern vista first attracts the sight.
Down from the hill to yonder vale I look,
There the gay orchards and the winding brook,
Extensive plowlands, meadows stretch'd to please,
Delightful fountains groves of tall grown trees,
Desporting shades, deckt with the clustring vine,
The stately elms that circling ivies twine,
The lowing herds spread o'er the grassy farm,
The fleecy flocks in pleasing numbers swarm,
The lab'ring swain that drags the fertile hill
That coming autumn may his grain'ry fill,
These strike the mind with an enlivening tho't
Beyond the treasures from the Indies brought.
The num'rous hedges mark each different bound,
As I ascend the slowly rising ground,
The prospect brightens, with supreme delight,
Extensive plains are open'd to the sight :
From east to west as far as eye can trace,
A pleasing verdure does the landskip grace.
New scenes unfold and open to my view
As tow'rds the north the prospect I pursue,
Till distant mountains meet the bending sky,
Here the proud conflux stops the straining eye.
Now tow'rds the east fresh pleasing raptures rise,
On yonder mount, that's stretch'd along the skies
O'erspread with groves, and shades of different dyes,
Large ridges hil'd on ridges leave in sight,
And rise distingu sh'd to the blue crown'd height.
Now o'er the high form'd summit gently gleams
The rising charmer with his sparkling beams,
Shines on the rocks, whose rustic beauties shew
A graver contrast with the groves below.
The lesser edges ring with shouts of praise,
The vale re-echoes back the artless lays,
The vocal feather'd train their ditties tell,
Each fondly strives in numbers to excell ;
To strike sub imest keys disclo d their throats,
And all the vallies with their echoi g notes ;
While strong and bold along the vale resounds,
A wild dread din, that shakes the else firm grounds,
With rattling roar it strikes the distant hills,
And their fierce tenants with amazement fills.
The vales disclose their choicest morning treats,
And opening flowers diffuse their bosom'd sweets ;
Ten thousand daisies spangle o'er the green,
In all her pomp the yellow cowslip's seen ;
The virgin lilies rear their smili g heads,
And purple violets grace the verdant meads.
Here lavish nature opes her od'rous store,
And balmy fragrance breathes along the shore.
As through the vale the muse her journey plies
A tall obstruction bursts before my eyes :
Black, bleak, round, bluff, high-rais'd, stupendous height,
Ledges and craggs of rocks impede the sight,
And screen the rattling serpents known for spite.
The deep rang'd groves here mock the raging blasts,
That fill less forests with extensive wastes.
Scarce to the top ascends the fanning breeze,
But folding vapours settle o'er the trees.
See on'd tow'rds the west a curving figure stands,
Which hides the beauty of the distant lands.
'Till opening shades a smoother region show,
And through the trees the gentle zephyrs blow.
Now just before a woody moor land spreads,
That stops the prospect of the western meads ;
But sounding through the grove I often hear
The noisy swain that drives the labouring steer.
Small hills, with vales, and various fields unfold
A blooming prospect pleasing to behold.
Methinks the mount appears in all its charms
Where first Columbia drove Britannia's arms ;
There martial BAUM resign'd to potent death,
And angry PHESTER yielded up his breath.
There tories, Britons, indians fled away,
And German troops became an easy prey.
This ope'd the scene for long triumphant toils,
Victorious trophies, and enriching spoils,
That gave such honor to our infant states,
And form'd the wreath for Washington and Gates.
Hail sacred mount ! Long may your honors live,
And age to age your lasting memory give ;
Great MARS here first espous'd our bleeding cause,
And PALLAS laid the basis for these laws,
That were to guide Columbia's sons untill,
The FEDERAL UNION should the plan fulfil.
When gen'rous poets rank the States in fame,
VERMONT will sure a lofty station claim ;
Our fertile soil and highly pleasing site,
E'er long Parnassian labours shall excite,
And lines of praise the future page shall swell,
Bold numbers rise our martial worth to tell,
Sing how we quell'd the proudest power on earth
And brought a rising empire into birth :
Through ages yet unborn our names shall live,
As long as fame and honor shall survive.

Sentimental Fragment.

*** the tear of the morning hangs on the thorn and impearls the rose. In the day of my joy my cheek was likened to the blushing beauty of that charming flower ;--and, though it has long since lost its crimson, it still retains a partial similitude, for the tear is on it. But, alas ! no cheering sun exhales my sorrow ; and the chrystal that stole forth in the morning from my eyelids, holds its place at the midnight hour.

And is love, said I, the canker worm that has preyed on thy beauty ? Does that torturing passion make thee shed the cealeless tear.

No, sir, replied Lucil's, Love gave me all the choicest blessings--during five years I rioted in them, and this world was a heaven to me.

William, it is true is no more :--But he died in the field of honor. He is recorded with those heroes who fought & fell for their country. I bathed his wounds--his last words blessed me--& his expiring sigh was breathed forth in my bosom. I wept the briny tears of honest sorrow--but I had my consolation--My William loved none but me, and he still lived in the blessed image which he left me of himself.

It was my duty, and soon became my soul's delight, to point out to the darling boy the path in which his sire had trod, and to instill into his expanding mind an emulation of parental virtue. His young breast felt the glowing flame, and he was wont to weep when I led him to the grave which glory had dug for his father.

We the subscribers being appointed by the Honerable Judge of Probate for the district of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Mr. Daniel Wyman, late of Wells, in said district deceased, represented insolvent. We do therefore hereby notify the creditors, that we shall attend on the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Lathrop, in Wells aforesaid, on the last Thursday of May ; the second Thursday of June, and the first Thursday of July next ; from the hours of nine in the forenoon to four in the afternoon on each of said days.

All accounts exhibited for adjustment must be legally authenticated.

SAMUEL LATHROP,
EDMUND BIGELOW, } Comm'rs.
THOMAS LATHROP.

Wells, April 11. 8 o

To be sold at private Sale.
By RICHARD SEAMAN,
In SUNDERLAND,

THE house and farm lately belonging to Col. Ira Allen, and possession given immediately.

NEAT CATTLE

taken in Payment, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

Sunderland, April 19, 1788.

Just received from the author, and now ready for sale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the dozen or single,

Select Harmony,
Containing in a plain and concise manner, the
Rules of Music.
Together with a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,

Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, designed for the use of Schools.

Price 3s. & 3d. single.

N. B. A few of the last mentioned books, are lodged for sale in the hands of SETH STORRS, Esq; of Addison.

Just Published, and now selling at the Land Office, near the meeting house, in Bennington.

A
NEW AND CORRECT
TABLE,

Whereby the superficial Contents of Glass, Boards, &c may be accurately determined, on sight.

CALCULATED

From one to twenty four Feet in Length, and from one to twenty-four Inches in Breadth : Which, by Addition, may serve to any greater Length or Breadth, if there should be occasion.

BY WILLIAM BLODGET, ESQ.

Proper allowance made to those who buy by the hundred or dozen.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
Price 2/6d neatly bound in leather, 2s in half binding, or 1/6 sewed in blue boards,

The ŒCONOMY of HUMAN LIFE,
IN TWO PARTS.

Printed on good writing paper, and designed for the Use of Schools.

Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.

Grain or Flax taken in payment.

To be SOLD,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE; BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON ; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land, in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary ; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

The proprietors of Woodbury, county of Orange, state of Vermont, are hereby notified that a tax of fourteen shillings, on each proprietor's right in said township, was voted at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 8th day of May, 1788, to defray the cost of lotting the first division in said township, and other necessary expences allowed by said proprietors, the proprietors are hereby requested to pay said tax to the subscriber in Bennington, immediately, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

GUSTAVUS WALBRIDGE, Coll'r.
Bennington, May 14, 1788. 9 1

The proprietors of Panton, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, are informed that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at said Panton on the 14th day of April last, a tax of two pounds two shillings was voted on each original right in said township, (public rights excepted) to finish paying the expence of lotting the first and second divisions, and of laying out and clearing roads, and other incidental charges ; they are therefore requested to pay the same to the subscriber, living in Addison, in said county, immediately, and prevent the sale of their lands, as the law directs.

SETH STORRS, Collector.
Addison, May 6th, 1788. 9 1

The proprietors and land owners of the north division of RYEGATE, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eighteen shillings on each hundred acres, granted by the county court of said county, at their session in December last, for making a road through the north division of said township, agreeable to an act of Assembly for that purpose, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Colonel Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on Thursday the 26th of June next, at two o'clock afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow.

John Pagan,	£46	18	2
John Wetherspoon,	18	18	0
John Church,	22	10	0
Alexander Simpson,	5	8	0

JOHN G BAYLEY, Sheriff.
Newbury, April 17, 1788. 8Wo

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Weybridge, in the county of Addison, State of Vermont, to call a proprietor's meeting, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said Township, that said meeting is appointed to be held at the house of Samuel Swift, in said Weybridge, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following particulars, viz. first to chuse a moderator and other necessary officers.—Secondly to see if said proprietors will agree to lot out said township and make necessary provision for defraying the expences thereof, and raise money for any other necessary purpose, and to do any other business, relative to the said Township, necessary and proper to be done at said Meeting.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, Just. Peace.
April 26th 1788.

(MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 2. OF VOL. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

JAMES CALDWELL & Co. Have just imported in the brig Betsy Captain Milnard, and the Ship Betsey, Captain Watson, from London, a quantity of English Goods, in addition to their former assortment. Among which are the following articles, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of at their store in Manchester, very reasonably, for Cash, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, viz.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
A few fashionable Jacket Patterns,
Rattinets, Shal'oons,
Durants, Tammies,
Callimincoes,
Twill'd and plain olive Corduroy,
Black and olive velvets,
Beautiful printed do
Jeans and fustians,
Cotton denim,
Fine Corded Dimity,
Black lasting,
Black & co'oured Barcelona Handkerchief,
Printed cotton and linen do.
Men and women's cotton and linen hose.
Black sattin, peelong, mode, and taffaty.
Black, blue & green Persians,
Sewing silk & twist,
7 8th and yard wide Irish Linen,
Do. do. linen & cotton
Checks, Apron, do.
Cambrics and lawns,
White thread & blond laces and edgings,
Black, do. do.
Black & white gauze & mullinet,
Fashionable chintz & calicoes,
Elegant curtain Calico,
Men's and boys beaver, castor and felt hats,
Lady's beaver do.
Men's leather gloves,
Women's silk and shammy do.
Shawls,
Ribbons and Taste,
Quality and shoe-binding.
Gartering tapes,
Pewtery, a general assortment,
Gun powder, shot & bar lead,
A large variety of tin and Japan'd ware,
Wool cards,
Sheep sheers,
Pins and Needles,
Common & Cast steel razors, with and without cases,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and Pen-knives,
Fashionable shoe and knee buckles,
An elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Tobacco and Snuff-boxes,
Candle sticks,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 window glass,
A few sets of elegant china cups & saucers,
An assortment of Queen's ware,
Bar Iron and Shear Molds,
Frying pans, nails,
Copper tea kettles.

They have as usual a supply of the following groceries, viz.

West India and new rum,
French brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Port and Teneriffe wines,
Lime juice in bottles
Cinnamon & Cloves,
Pepper, ginger, mustard,
Copperas, Allum,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Green and bohea tea.
Chocolate.

The Albany price, (deducting the transportation) given for Pot-Ash and half cash paid.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a few Bancker's and final settlement notes.

Manchester June 2, 1788.

To be SOLD,

On the most reasonable terms, and the Payments rendered easy to the purchaser,

A valuable little FARM, lying in the west part of ARLINGTON, adjoining to land of Lemuel Buck. The Farm contains about 75 acres, has a convenient log house on it, and is excellently well watered. For particulars enquire of the printers.

From the Poughkeepsie Advertiser.

The beautiful and the agreeable woman described and contrasted.

LADY Louisa has a person, with which she attracts admiration wherever she goes; whenever she appears she is distinguished---her beauty is acknowledged by every man who is not stone blind, and every woman that is not afraid of being eclipsed by her charms, is ready to own that they are considerable---those of her sex who are honest enough to confess that she is extremely handsome, do themselves no discredit by their candour; the uncandid ones, who are not able to stifle their envious sensations, only make her triumph over them more complete, by striving to diminish her attractive powers. Lady Louisa is universally admired, what a pity that she is not universally beloved! strange that she who fixes the eyes of all men on her, has not yet fixed one heart! strange that among her numberless admirers, a lover is still wanting! Beauties often act as if they thought they might do any thing, because they are generally allowed to have captivating exteriors. In consequence of so false a way of thinking, too many of them are foolishly apt to assume unbecoming airs, to feel their hearts swell with pride, and to set too high a value on the advantages with which nature hath liberally furnished them. Lady Louisa is unluckily a woman of this turn. You plainly perceive in every look, and every motion, that she ridiculously overrates her personal accomplishments; and that she considers every attempt to render herself *agreeable* as well as *beautiful*, entirely beneath her notice---nay, she rather takes pains to make herself *disagreeable*.---Can she who discovers an immense consciousness of her own attractions, who seems to say whenever she comes into a public place, "I am prodigious handsome, I expect the most servile attendance from all the smart fellows, whom I shall draw round me by the irresistable magic of my eyes; and if they do not regale my ears with the highest flights of adulation, I shall behold them as wretches, destitute of sensibility, absolutely despicable, and treat them with the utmost contempt?" Can she who makes such a discovery by her carriage be amiable! Can such a woman be loved?---No, and Lady Louisa will have no reason to blame her admirers, if she does not find them disposed to lay their hearts at her feet: bright as the lustre of her charms confessedly is, she will not probably have power enough to kindle the flame of affection in a single bosom---she was born to be *admired*, she was never destined to be *loved*.---A thousand men have cried out in raptures at the sight of her, "What a delicious creature! What an angel!" But no man was ever heard to say, "What happiness must he enjoy, who makes Lady Louisa his wife."

Lady Miranda, without any pretentions to beauty, with rather a plain person, at no time wants an admirer---you never think of her face when talking to her, and her whole carriage is so winning, that you cannot help pronouncing her to be an amiable woman; a woman to be loved---there is an easiness in her behaviour, peculiar to herself, by which she actually *attracts* us to her; and by the justness of her sentiments, which she embellishes with the graces of language; she *attaches* us---we are not only entertained, we are improved by her conversation: Mild, modest and affable, she improves upon you every hour you spend in her company: And by the propriety of every part of her conduct, shews her sex in what manner a wife ought to behave, in order to deserve the applause of those whose approbation is fame.---Mr.---- highly affronted Lady Louisa when he married Lady Miranda, and to such a height did she carry her resentment, that she actually broke off her acquaintance with her, when she became the wife of the man, on whom her charms had not been able to make any impression.

Lady Louisa was always desirous of appearing with lady Miranda, because she looked upon her as an exceeding good foil: but she now will not deign to take any notice of her: so provoked is she at her having married before her. When lady Louisa grows less addicted to vanity and pride, and more studious to render herself *agreeable* by her behaviour, she too may hope to be as happily married as her homely friend is. But while she reckons so much upon her beauty, as to neglect those insinuating *agreements*, which are beauty's best decorations, she will perhaps live to lament her irreparable mistake, with all the proud peevishness of a right honorable OLD MAID.

To be sold at private Sale,

By RICHARD SEAMAN,

In SUNDERLAND,

THE house and farm lately belonging to Col. Ira Allen, and possession given immediately.

NEAT CATTLE taken in Payment, and the payment to made easy to the purchaser.

Sunderland, April 19, 1788.

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Weld & Thomas,

If you will be so kind as to re publish in your next paper, the following approved composition, you will much oblige a number of your friends and customers. A. B.

A SERMON.

----The TEXT,----

"*At ten, a child; at twenty wild;*
"*At thirty, strong; (if ever)*
"*At forty, wise; at fifty, rich;*
"*At sixty,* GOOD - *or never.*"

HERE is the picture of man, and my first address shall be to those of the *first* class;---now is your time, by a careful attention to reading and instruction, to lay the foundation for a happy life; time runs fast, and will soon carry you out of the world, or make you old in it.---Mark how soon an hour passes on the clock, or the sun-dial, and there see the swiftness of time; recollect how many months, and weeks, and days, you have already spent of your portion, and every minute advances in your age, and shortens your life; let this be the first lesson that is written on your heart, "The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom;" and the pleasures of virtue are eternal.

To the *second* class, who are *wild with passion*, and ignorant of danger, for want of experience---Now is the most perilous period of human days, your pulse beat high with health, and bid you forget every thing but the brilliant scenes of time, although millions have fallen victims in the path in which you tread: Those millions are forgotten. Experience was designed to be the instructor of man; and the wisdom of the young is manifested by their attention to the maxims of the wise. A thousand circumstances concur to lead you wrong; and it is "hard to stand when all passions move, but it may be done." Habitual considerations before you act, and a constant thought of death and eternity, are the best preservatives from error, and the best means to attain happiness in this life: Without these, your life will be folly, and your end destruction: With these you may expect glory and felicity in both worlds.

The *third* class are in that period of life which may be called mans meridian, for strength of body though perhaps not of mind; and we are hereby taught an early attention to health, and all the means for acquiring and preserving that vigor of constitution so essential to our welfare and usefulness. For want of this attention, thousands and tens of thousands are miserable and useless to themselves

The *fourth* class, are in that period in which the mind can exert its full vigour; but unless a man has improved the preceding periods, he is not likely ever to acquire the appellation of a wise man. Wisdom is a treasure too precious to be acquired by chance, or the idle glance of a thought; we must "dig for it as for silver, and search for it as for *hid treasure*."

The *fifth* class are looking out for riches, and if they find them not in this *post meridian*, the evening of life gradually closes an unsuccessful search. As "money is a defence," and a competent portion of the world is necessary to personal independence, and independence essential to dignity and happiness, it is good to be laboured for and sought after; but in *the strait line only of truth and justice*, lest the curse of Heaven cleave to what is ill gotten, and therefore bring poverty and a curse with it. We must remember there are the "devil's *poor*," as well as the devil's *rich*."

The *sixth* class *now* "GOOD or *never*."

"Three score years and ten, are called the age of man, and they who live three score years *unchristianized*, are not likely, with their dim opticks and the faint rays of life's setting sun, to discern the "*narrow way which leadeth to life eternal*." If, as divines tell us, man is naturally inclined more to evil than to good, what moral chance, what human probability, that he will *choose* "the ways of wisdom," when confined in error by the strong cords of sixty years habit? And therefore the moralist, may preach in the churchyard to dead *carcases* with nearly the same prospect of success, as to the *sixty years old* sinners. And this may apply to every *dark* character; was it ever known that a *stingy* wretch, when old became liberal? or the peevish or passionate ever acquired the habit of sweet serenity; or the rude churl, politeness: or the *disagreeable*, become amiable? It is not in nature to form such changes, at such a period. He only, who first made man of the dust, can new-mold him at sixty. Therefore, in the *spring of life*, plant every virtue, cultivate every principle which adorns and sweetens life, then shall the precious fruits cluster in glorious profusion round thy happy days, while heavenly hope gilds thy calm evening with its blissful rays!

The following is the substance of Mr. BURKE'S *introductory speech in the Common Council in the city of London, on February 1st, to his motion respecting the Slave Trade:*

HE lamented that the subject was far beyond his power or speech to elucidate, but it was not above his principles to abhor.

He stated that this odious traffic consigned 100,000 of the human species annually to perpetual slavery, and half that number to a preferable alternative.....the grave.

That much hath been said upon the great and absolute necessity there was that slaves should be employed in the cultivation of our islands --if that fact should at last be admitted (which he very much doubted) yet it was well known, that on plantations, where common humanity was exercised, so swift was propagation, that they were frequently over stocked, and consequently there was no necessity for a fresh supply. The poor wretches, as it were, began to forget their captivity, became adopted children of their respective colonies, and were ready to join in its defence.

He said, sufficiently wretched were the common evils of their existence, without the additional exercise of such severities as seemed only calculated to discover to what extent human misery might be tortured!

If the plea of interest was to be urged with success, in God's name let us no more be told of the humanity, tenderness, or even justice of the British nation.

He said the wealth of nations exactly resembled the wealth of individuals, and was honorable or disgraceful according to the mode by which it was obtained. What think we of the property of a man which we know or even suspect to have been acquired by injustice, by oppression, by cruelty, by murder? Do we not execrate it?

He exhorted them to regard the subject before them with the same parity of reasoning: and is it not the same, with this difference only, that they have followed a multitude in the commission of a crime which, viewed in a single delinquent, arrested your abhorrence? And could they say that the crime was not the same, though committed by a million?

He said, let the time past suffice, that part of our wealth has flowed from the lacerated sides, with the life and blood, perhaps, of the afflicted Indian. Let humanity take her turn, and interest give way. May the glorious period be at length arrived, that we shall set the example of extending that freedom to others, which we so much prize, and as the only testimony of gratitude we can give for the valuable privileges we enjoy.

After all that can be said and all that shall be obtained, he said it would amount to no more than this, and he wished it might kindle the heart of every one present, *That England would cease to be cruel...and Commerce condescend to be just!*

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, March 27.

The following exhibits a proof of the various turns of fortune.--- On Tuesday died, suddenly, in his stall in the borough, a cobler, aged 89. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army, but sold his commission; after which he became an eminent tea dealer, but quitted his business and accepted a commission in the Russian service; but happening to fight a duel with a brother officer, whom he unfortunately killed, he fled to England, where he had not been long, before (finding his finances reduced) he hired himself as a book keeper to an eminent woolen draper, with whom he lived for four or five years; when his master dying, he set up a chandler's shop in which he failed, and meeting with many misfortunes, was reduced to the utmost distress, when he at length commenced cobler for a subsistence, which profession he followed till his death.

The abolition of the slave trade, like the celestial fire, appears to electrify every worthy spirit amongst all bodies and societies of people, and it is not strange, that when the feelings of pity are called forth in such a cause, men in general should be touched and animated in one of the most truly laudable and glorious objects that ever engaged the affection of mankind.

The universities, with Mr. Pitt at their head, the quakers, the dissenters, the Bishops, and even the majority of the merchants (who with pride offer their interests a sacrifice to their principles) embrace that measure which seems to have upon it the blessing of the father of all men, and who looketh to the colour of the heart and not the hue of the hand. The peers also, as the heralds of public virtue, have taken the alarm, led on by a fair heroine of no mean fame, Hannah Moore; and it will be another opportunity for the muse of sympathy to anticipate the triumph of benevolence.

Parliament never engaged itself in a subject more deserving its serious investigation. May it stand recorded on the annals and minutes of the house that by a gracious act of humanity, triumping over cruelty, the Commons of Britain were the great deliverers of groaning millions, and led them with a mighty and out stretched arm, from Captivity to Freedom! This shall "Chronicle their name, even to time's end!"

In order to encourage his officers to their duty in the present war against the Turks, and to reconcile them to the distress to which their wives and families must be exposed from the common fate of soldiers, the Emperor has issued a proclamation, by the council of war attending the army, intimating that the widows and children of officers killed in the service, or dying of their wounds, shall receive pensions proportioned to the rank of their fathers (for the children) and of their husbands (for the widows) and this to hold good, notwithstanding any renunciation previously made upon their marriage with respect to receiving pensions on the death of their husbands, or any other security whatsoever given by them.

Whatever the motive may be which at present exercises the spirit of the French nation, whether emulation, pride, or necessity, it is sufficiently evident, that they are exerting all their powers, and using every possible method to promote and extend their commerce.

This is become such an universal object of attention in France, that the French academy of arts and sciences in many of their provinces, have made commerce and manufactures the subject of their prize questions.

The academy of Orleans proposes as a subject for investigation, "What are the best means for bringing the trade of Orleans, to the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable?"

The academy of Angiers proposes a considerable reward, to whoever shall lay in the most perspicuous terms, "How the commerce of Angiers and its province, may be most effectually revived, and most extensively augmented?"

May we not be permitted to remark that we have no question or prizes of similar import among ourselves, but that it is an object highly deserving our attention and imitation.

Letters from Holland, by yesterday's mail, advise, that great disturbances and excesses still continue to prevail in that province, relative to the amnesty: and that their noble and great mightinesses had been obliged to publish a fresh placart, expressive of their just indignation, at the ingratitude of the inhabitants of the cities and flat countries.

By letters from Constantinople, we learn, that the plague has manifested itself in that city, and its environs, and has infected the houses of the Dutch and Venetian ministers.

The same letters mention, that the widow of the late unfortunate Vice Admiral Hassan Bey, who was punished with the loss of his head, for the failure of the expedition against Kinburn, having demanded a restitution of the property taken from her said husband, was inhumanly sewed up in a sack, and thrown into the sea.

Our letters from Holland by yesterday's mail, advise, that the partial amnesty which had been published by their high mightinesses the states general, on the recommendation of the hereditary Prince Stadtholder, had caused great murmers and riots in the province of Holland, particularly in Amsterdam---so much so, that their high mightinesses judged it adviseable forthwith to issue one of a more extensive and liberal nature.

We are assured that the Ottoman army is more than 400,000 strong, and that the artillery will be directed by French officers.

American Occurrences.

North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, April 16.

We learn from Dobb's county, in this state, that on Sunday the 13th inst. a fracas happened between Col. Benjamin Shepard, and Mr. William Barfield, which originated in a dispute relative to the proposed constitution---the particulars of which are as follow.

Col. Shepard not agreeing in sentiments with Mr. Barfield, with respect to the new constitution, and while discussing the subject (being irritated with Mr. Barfield)

proceeded to chastise him with a whip, which an apprentice boy of Mr. Barfield's perceiving took up a broad ax, and struck Col. Shepard on the cheek, and thereby cut off a side of his face, and broke his collar bone. A nephew of Col. Shepard, who happened to be present, rescued the ax from the youth, upon which he took his master's rifle, it being then loaded, and shot at Col. Shepard's nephew, but providentially only wounded him in both arms, one of which has since been amputated. Our informant adds, that Col. Shepard has since died of his wounds.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Charleston (S. C.) May 22.

"The Convention of South-Carolina met at Charleston the 13th Governor Pinckney President.

"They proceeded to debate on the constitution by paragraphs --got through on the morning of the 21st, when a motion was made for adjournment to October next.

"This was warmly opposed & the motion was lost, by a majority of 46, viz. 135 against 89.

"The reasons given in favor of the adjournment were,

"First, That the people in the back counties were not sufficiently informed in regard to the constitution, and ought to have more time.

"Second, That many delegates from the country had come down, biassed themselves, and instructed by their representatives to vote against the constitution--that since they had heard the debates their sentiments had greatly changed; in consequence of which they wished to have time to return to their constituents and bring them over also, otherwise they were fearful the people they represented, would think that their delegates had been forced into an adoption.

"Many persons who voted in favor of the adjournment, did so merely through accommodating and mild principles; but since the motion is lost will vote in favour of it."

The approaching summer, says a correspondent, will be the most *interesting that America ever saw* Newspapers will become more important to our friends in the country than they ever have been; for, in a free country, what member of the community ought not to be informed of its political manouvres, or who of them is there indifferent or luke warm. Is it well that any remain neuter at such a season! rouse then, provide some more effectual means for the communication of intelligence through the different parts of the country. Newspapers are the guardians of freedom. By newspapers only are we made acquainted with the rise and fall of empires, and of the Freedom or the Slavery of your own species.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, May 20.

"On Saturday evening last a most daring robery was committed, aggravated by the horrid circumstance of murder: Two villains applied to John de Courle skipper of a small boat bound to Chestertown, for a passage, which was granted them; the boat left the wharf late in the afternoon, and when she had got a little below the fort, the villains threw the man at helm overboard; the skipper being then below in the cabin, and coming up to render him assistance, probably not knowing the circumstance of his being thrown over, was stooping to get a rope to heave to him, when one of the villains struck him on the head with an ax, once or twice, which put an end to his existence. The person in the water had by this time swam along side, and begged so earnestly for his life that he was taken on board and confined below. After the villains had plundered the cabin to the amount of two hundred dollars, or upwards, they run the boat up Patapsco river, in Ridgeley's cove, about half a mile from the town, and made their escape. Between nine and ten o'clock the news reached the town, when the constables and watch were dispatched in search of them. Several persons were apprehended on suspicion, but we do not learn whether any of them have been concerned in the murder. Among the suspicious characters taken up was the noted Cassidy, who was pardoned last summer from merited death, on condition of being banished forever from this state.

"A subscription has been opened in this town, for the purpose of raising two hundred dollars, to be offered as a reward for apprehending the perpetrators of the above mentioned murder. Upwards of fifty pounds has been already subscribed on this occasion."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 9.

The following is copied from the Kentucky Gazette of April 4.

"It is with the most sensible concern we announce to the public the capture of three boats on the Ohio, near the Big Miami, by the savages. Familiarized as we have been for several weeks past, to murder and robbery at almost every point of our frontier, the sympathy of all ranks has been excited in an extraordinary degree by this deeply affecting catastrophe. Among the passengers in these boats it is with great regret we mention S. Purviance, Esq; of Baltimore town, Mr. Aldont, of Maryland, Mons. Ragaut and two other French gentlemen, one a mineralist, the other a botonist, to explore the natural product of this country; a Mr. Pierce of Maryland and a Mr. Ferguson, a trader; besides these gentlemen there were Mess. Gray, Garland and Simons, five other men and a negro woman. The three French gentlemen and Mr. Pierce, who alone occupied one boat, were attacked on the 6th ult. From circumstances we are authorised to conclude, that the other boats were taken on the 21st as they passed Limestone the 19th.

"The savages had in their possession a flat in which eight or ten of them gave chace to the French gentlemen, who finding they could not escape, determined to present a white handkerchief and surrender without resistance. For this purpose Mr. Ragaut took post at the stern of the boat, and when the savages had approached very near, he offered his hand & in return received the barbarian's tomahawk; at the same instant the botonist was shot dead and the mineralist badly wounded. The boat at this time having drifted near the shore, Mr. Pierce and the surviving French gentleman jumped overboard, and the current being rapid, the savages passed them whilst they were butchering and plundering Mr. Ragaut and the other victim. They with difficulty gained the shore, and under cover of the night made a circuit and fell in with the river below the savages, where they were next day taken up by a boat, and conveyed to the rapids the day after.

"These are all the circumstances we have been able to collect on this melancholy occasion. There remains no doubt, that the two boats first mentioned have been captured, as one of them has been taken up at the Rapids, and the other was seen in possession of the savages: but the fate of the captives is uncertain. Two boats a few hours in front of Mr. Ragaut, under the direction of Capt. Ballard Smith and a Mr. Hinds were attacked at the same place from the shore, but they returned the fire, and escaped without further injury than two horses wounded; and it is said two indians were killed in the attack."

From the New-Jersey Journal.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Your inserting the following Extract, taken from a late publication, will perhaps be agreeable to many of your readers.

FEW people are able to form an adequate Idea of the extent of the districts ceded to the United States of America, at the conclusion of the late war: It will not be amiss, therefore, to compare them with countries, with whose situation and extent we are more acquainted. The following measurements are made with accuracy:

The river Ohio is navigable from Fort Pitt to its mouth, which is 1164 miles. The land on the banks of the Ohio, & between the Alleghany mountains, the Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, contain 233,200 square miles, nearly equal to Great-Britain and France, whose contents are 235,237 square miles.

The land between the Illinois, Lakes Huron and Superior, and the Mississippi, at the Falls of St. Anthony, contain 129,030 square miles, nearly equal to Great-Britain and Ireland, which are 131800 square miles.

The lands from St. Anthony's Falls to the south line, from the Lake of the Woods to the head of the Mississippi, contain 59,000 square miles, which is more than Holland Flanders and Ireland which are 57,908 square miles.

The Thirteen States of America contain 207,050 square miles, nearly as large as all Germany, Flanders, Holland and Switzerland, which contain 207,483 square miles.

Will cover this season, at the stable of Mr. Marchias Cobb, in the south west part of Shaftsbury.

The famous JACK ASS

TRUE BEAUTY,

At the low price of one dollar the leap, two the season, and four to risque a foal. Said Jack proved very sure the last season.

JOHNSON BINGHAM.

N. B. Said Bingham will take the foals at four months old, and pay five pounds four shillings per head, including the covering.

This is to notify all persons having any demands on the estate of STEPHEN NICHOLS, late of Harwick in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers in Danby, for settlement, by the 18th day of March, A. D. 1789, or he will be forever thereafter precluded.

ROWLAND STAFFORD, | Executors
JOHN STAFFORD,

Danby, April 24, 1788.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing Office in Bennington,

And by the several Post Riders,

Price One Shilling,

Conformity to Truth in Knowlege and Practice essential to Happiness.

A

FAREWELL SERMON,

DELIVERED

At TINMOUTH,

OCTOBER 28, 1788.

By BENJAMIN OSBORNE, A. B.

"O that there were such a heart in them that they would fear me and keep all my commandments, always, that it might be well with them and with their children forever."

JEHOVAH.

"Whosoever heareth these savings of mine and DOITH them, I will liken him unto a wise man who built his house upon a rock."

JESUS CHRIST.

"Be ye DOERS of the word and not hearers ONLY."

ST. JAMES.

"Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedg'd, lies open in life's common field,
And bids ALL WELCOME to the vital feast.
If wrong our HEARTS, our HEADS are right in vain."

DR. YOUNG.

Broke into the enclosure of the Subscriber the 17th day of May last, a Horse Colt of about two years old; said colt is of a dark brown, who ever will prove their property in said colt and pay charges may have the same by applying to

NATHANIEL RUGG.

Woodford June 9, 1788.

If Rufus Stafford, who lately went away from the Printing Office in Bennington, will return to his father, he will be received and forgiven; and provided he behaves himself well matters will be accommodated between him and his master, and the indentures exchanged.

ROWLAND STAFFORD.

Danby June 6, 1788.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to notify the members of the honorable Council, to convene at the house of Captain Nathaniel Gove in Rutland, on Wednesday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of adjusting and completing a settlement of the late Surveyor General's account for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. They will therefore please to give their attendance accordingly.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

Bennington, June 9 1788.

Parnaſſian Chronicle.

From the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

The SOLDIER.

SAY, foldier, whence this daring heat,
This hafte to tread the fanguin'd heath?
Why ardent at the martial beat,
You ftill demand the road to death?

For well I know thy earlier hours
Were fpent in fcience calm retreat,
When deck'd with fancy's gayeft flowers,
The Mufes bore thee to their feat.

The tinfel'd badge and gilded glare,
Which crowds affect and foplings prize
Proud, empty titles, light as air,
Thy nobler genius muft defpife.

And well I know thy bofom heaves
With grief when carnage dyes the plain,
That when thy fword a victim cleaves,
Thy foul is rent with keeneft pain.

Then, foldier, truft a brother's breaft,
Which pity moves & friendfhip warms,
Say why, with frantic zeal impreſs'd
You rafhly rufh on hoftile arms?

The youth he blufh'd, a heart wrung tear
Ran trickling o'er his downy cheek,
"Forb ar, indulgent chief, forbear—
"Nor force an hapleſs youth to fpeak.

"I once—Heaven teach me to forget,
My Julia, maid of peerlefs charms!
She frown'd,—but honor claims his debt
Away to conqueft and to arms."

A ball whiz'd horrent through the air—
Deeply it pierc'd my foldier's breaft,
He fell—he thrice invok'd his fair,
Thrice bleft his ftars—then funk to reft.

Ill fated youth, my choiceft tear,
Full oft thy facred turf fhall lave;
Thefe hands with each returning year
Shall fcatter rofes o'er thy grave.

And if the nymph, whofe cold difdain
Firft forc'd thee to my camp to rove,
E'er chance fhoould tread this fatal plain,
And hear of thy difaftrous love,

Then fhall, too late, a wifh arife,
Thy generous flame had been repaid;
Refponfive to thy former fighs,
Her lays fhall fouthe thy injur'd fhade

ALGERINES.

The Society eftablifhed in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of flavery, having confider ed the fituation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prifoners in fome of the States of Barbary, and conceiv ing it to be within the defign of the inftitution to extend their attention to every fpecies of flavery, have appointed a Committee to obtain information on this fubject, in order to devife fome practicable means of afording relief to their diftreffed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requefting intelligence from the owners of the captured veffels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other perfons, who may poffefs a knowledge of the particular fituation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumftantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with thofe States.

Letters addreffed to any of the fubfcribers will receive due attention: and, it being the caufe of humanity, they requeft this notification may be inferted for a few weeks in each of the news papers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Jonothan Penrofe, Tench Coxe, Richard Wells, Nicholas Collin, William Rodgers, Samuel P. Griffiths, Thomas Harrifon, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wiftar, John Olden, Caleb Lowndes, Cafpar W. Haines.

Whereas application hath been made to me the fubfcriber by more than one fixteenth part of the proprietors of Weybridge, in the county of Addifon, State of Vermont, to call a proprietor's meeting, thefe are therefore to warn the proprietors of faid Townfhip, that faid meeting is appointed to be held at the houfe of Samuel Swift, in faid Weybridge, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following particulars, viz. firft to chufe a moderator and other neceffary officers.—Secondly to fee if faid proprietors will agree to lot out faid townfhip and make neceffary provifion for defraying the expences thereof, and raife money for any other neceffary purpofe, and to do any other bufinefs, relative to the faid Townfhip, neceffary and proper to be done at faid Meeting.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, Juft. Peace.
April 26th 1788.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Groton, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, held at Newbury, on the fixth day of May inft. a tax of feventeen fhillings and nine pence was voted on each proprietors right, to defray the expences of laying out the firft divifion of faid town. This is to notify the proprietors of faid town, that unlefs they make immediate payment of the refpective fums, to the fubfcriber; they will be proceeded againft as the law directs.

ROBERT JONSTONE Coll.
Newbury, May 7th 1788. oW2

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the Town of Cabot, in the County of Orange, State of Vermont, held by adjournment at Arlington, on the third day of November 1786, a tax of ten fhillings was voted on each proprietors right to defray the expence of aloting faid Town.

This is to notify the proprietors of faid Townfhip, that unlefs they make immediate payment of the refpective fums, to the fubfcriber, they will be proceeded againft as the law directs.

JESSE LEAVENSWORTH, Coll.
Dewey's Gore, April 22d 1788. o 2

To be fold at Public Verdue, at the houfe of Benjamin Stebbins, in Barnard on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, fo much of each original proprietor's right in the townfhip of BARNARD, in the county of Windfor, as will pay the fum of two pounds fix fhillings and ten pence halfpenny, if not otherwife marked, on each right (public rights excepted) together with coft, unlefs prevented by previous payment, agreeable to an act of affembly, paffed in October 1781, for building houfes of public worfhip, fchool-houfes and bridges.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, of the aforefaid fum, are as follow, viz.

William Story	Ifhmael Tarbox
Jofiah Fairheid	Matthew Fairfield
Francis Barnard	Hachar Fifk
John Ruddock	Ifaac Longfellow
Elifha Story	Robert M'Mullen
Abiel Ruddock	Ifaac Dickman
William Stone	Elias Thompfon
Jerathmeel Convers	Benjamin Fairfield
Francis Barnard, jun.	Ifaac Buckman
Story Dewo	Benjamin Goldthrite
William Dows, jun.	John Box
Thomas Anderfon	John Box, jun.
Jeremiah St Fair	Patrick Burt
Jonathan M. Fair	Elifha Harris
Jonas Jonathan	John Edwards
Jofeph Hallowell	Jofeph Webb
Richard Champney	Arthur Abbott
Thomas Bentley	John Vaugham
Jofhua Bentley	Jofeph Newmarch
John Dellarue	Daniel Warner
Zebulun Green	Jonathan Lovewell
Ebenezer Pemberton	Samuel Sherburne
Ichabod Inkeller	George Jeffrey
Joel Beiman	Anthony Wiord
Peter Curtis	Phales Greenwood
Thomas Kirk	Jofeph M'Dunnogh
Jofeph Stonham	Mien Emery
William Dodge	Samuel Wentworth
Ifaac Dodge	William Dodge, jun.

Benning Wentworth, two rights.
Hunk Wentworth, 1l. 3s. 5d. 1/4

STEWARD SOUTHGATE, AARON BARLOW, } Collectors.
Barnard, May 7th, 1788. 1W3

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN & RICHARD CUYLER,
At No. 29, Market Street,
ALBANY,
Have juft received from Briftol,
In the HUDSON,
An additional Affortment of

IRON MONGERY, Cutlery, and fadlery. 6 by 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glafs, white lead, Spanifh brown, Spanifh whiting, Crawley fteel Fig. 3. Bliftered fteel, with a neat affortment of dry goods calculated to the feafon with all kinds of Weft India goods, for which they will take in payment country produce.

The higheft price given in cafh for pot and pearl afhes. 1 2m.

Whereas application has been made to me, by more than one fixteenth part of the proprietors of the townfhip of BERKSHIRE, in the county of Chittenden, and ftate of Vermont, to call a meeting of faid proprietors:—Thefe are therefore to warn faid proprietors to meet at the dwelling houfe of Col. Ebeneze. Allen, on the Two Heroes, on the fecond Tuefday of Auguft next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chufe a moderator. 2. A clerk. 3. A treafurer. 4. A collector. 5. To receive the returns of the committee for laying out the firft divifion in faid townfhip, and adjufting and accepting their accounts. 6. To levy a tax for the payment thereof, and alfo for running the town lines. 7. To tranfact any other bufinefs neceffary when convened.

MOSES ROBINSON, Juft. Peace.
Bennington, 29 May, 1788 1 3

The proprietors of LITTLETON, in the county of Orange, & ftate of Vermont who have not paid their tax of one pound five fhillings, voted upon each right, by the faid proprietors, at their legal meeting, holden at the houfe of Jacob Galufha, in Shaftfbury, by adjournment, on the 12th day of March, 1788, are informed, that fo much of their lands will be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in faid county, on Monday the 7th of July next, at eight o'clock in the morning, as will pay the tax and coft, unlefs prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Benjamin Whipple	Caleb Smith
Benjamin Douglafs	Benajah Boardman
John Payne, jun.	Jonas Faffet, jun.
Ifrael Haine	James Gamble, jun.
Jonathan Woodward	Daniel Gamble,
James Crompton,	Samuel Lee
Thomas Matterfon,	Jofeph Farnfworth
William Douglafs,	David Galufha
Nehemiah Lovel, jun.	Ward Bayley
Luther Richardfon,	James Adams, jun.
Ripley Torrey,	Martin Adams,
Nathan Allen,	Daniel Adams
Abel Aylefworth,	Ebenezer Fifk
Jonas Galufha,	Eleanor Adams,
Jofhua Webb,	David Faffet,
David Vallance	Jofeph Averill
John Strong	Sherman Boardman
Benajah Douglas,	William Lyon
Ifaac Andrus	Nathan Dayton
Benjamin Sumner	Thaddeus Munfon,
William B. Sumner,	Jedediah Aylefworth
Thomas Chittenden	Samuel Cumftock
Lemuel Buck	Ebenezer Leonard
Samuel Lathrop	James Gamble.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN, Col'r.
Peacham, May 20, 1788.

N. B. The proprietors will obferve a miftake in the date of the former advertifement; the 6th of March is to be read the 16th. 1W3

Will cover for the prefent feafon, at the Stable of the Subfcriber in Clarendon,

At the cheap rate of nine fhillings the fingle leap, three dollars the feafon, or fix dollars to infure a colt.

The famous HORSE
TRUE BRITTON.

THE TRUE BRITTON is feven years old, of a beautiful bright bay colour, of a genteel carriage and ftep, and is full fifteen hands and a half high.

Payment will be received in grain in December next. Good attendance will be given at the Stable, by

DANIEL MARSH.

N. B, Good pafturage for mares.
Clarendon, May 15, 1788. o 2

Whereas the legiflature of the State of Vermont did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the townfhip of Ferrifburgh, at their feffion Feb. 1787, for the purpofe of making and repairing roads and bridges in faid town, and the fame being committed to me to collect, thefe are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of faid town, that unlefs they pay the fame to the fubfcriber, agreeable to law, on or before the fourteenth day of September next, their land will be fold on faid day, at the dwellinghoufe of Zuriel Tupper, in faid town, at nine o'clock in the morning.

JONATHAN SAXTON, Coll.
Ferrifburgh April 16. o82

Thefe are to notify the proprietors of the townfhip of CONCORD, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of four pounds nine fhillings and two pence on each original proprietors right of land in faid townfhip, that fo much of their lands will be fold at public vendue, at the houfe of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on Tuefday the firft day of July 1788, as will pay faid tax with legal cofts; faid tax was voted by faid proprietors, at an adjourned meeting held at the houfe of Jehiel Webb, Efq; in Rockingham, the 26th day of December, 1787. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the fum of four pounds, nine fhillings and two pence due on each right.

Nathaniel Robinfon,	Jofiah Willard,
Nathaniel Davis,	Prentis Willard
Mofes Willard,	Jofiah White
Timothy Clark,	Elijah Galufha
Jofeph Ellis,	Noah Chittenden,
Simeon Ellis,	Ifaac Wiman
Benjamin Ellis	Edmond Hodges
Daniel Davis	Steel Smith,
Benjamin Green,	John Beach
William Carter,	Thomas Chittenden
Jofeph Wood	James E. Beach
Ebenezer Walbridge	Samuel Uffer
Edward Atkins	Barney Beach
Gideon Tiffany	Jethom Ives,
William Gilkey,	Abijah Hurd
John White	Truman Hurd
Walter White,	Benjamin Hall
John White, jun.	Nathan Brake, jun.
Uriah How,	Sylvefter Tiffany
William Ward,	Jonas Prefcott.
Elifha Smith	

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll'r.
March 4, 1788. oW2

Juft received from the author, and now ready for fale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the dozen or fingle,

Select Harmony,

Containing in a plain and concife manner, the

Rules of Mufic.

Together with a Collection of Pfalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,

Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, defigned for the ufe of Schools.

Price 3s. & 3d. fingle.

N. B. A few of the laft mentioned books, are lodged for fale in the hands of SETH STORRS, Efq; of Addifon.

Juft Publifhed, and now felling at the Land Office, near the meeting houfe, in Bennington.

A NEW AND CORRECT
TABLE,

Whereby the fuperficial Contents of Glafs, Boards, &c. may be accurately determined, on fight.

CALCULATED

From one to twenty-four Feet in Length, and from one to twenty-four Inches in Breadth: Which, by Addition, may ferve to any greater Length or Breadth, if there fhould be occafion.

BY WILLIAM BLODGET, ESQ.

Proper allowance made to thofe who buy by the hundred or dozen.

[MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1788.] [No. 3. OF Vol. VI]

The Vermont Gazette.

LONDON.

A Sketch of the trial of Mr. Hastings in the British House of Peers, extracted from the British Gazette and Sunday Monitor, of February 17.

ON the 14th of February, about four o'clock, P. M. on the trial of Mr. Hastings, by the House of Peers, in Westminster Hall, the clerks concluded reading the charges and answers. The answer to the last charge contained a general and animated appeal from Mr. Hastings to the feelings of the house. The clerk who read this most eloquent address, gave to the composition great energy and interest. Being impressed himself he was impressing on most who heard him. It is observed that the general ideas of exculpation, the many maintainable pleas for allowance and regard, were not easy to be refuted. The next day the anxiety of the public to hear Mr. Burke's opening speech was the occasion of the hall being more numerously & more splendidly filled than on any of the former days. The enormities committed under the name of the English authority, in India, which have occupied the House of Commons for the last fourteen years, come at last to be opened before the highest tribunal in the kingdom, by one of its most exalted citizens. Mr. Burke, who was one of the first to appeal to the feelings of Englishmen, in favour of the oppressed people of Hindostan, had now the honor to be delegated by the Commons House of Parliament, to vindicate the justice of the nation, & as the representative of the popular branch of the legislature, to present to the high tribunal of the Lords the person whom he emphatically describes to be, '*the head chief and soul: the commander and captain general of the enormities of India.*' The scene was grand and impressive, beyond our feeble powers of painting. All the hereditary title, honour and dignity, all the state, all the religion, and all the law of the realm were assembled, embodied and enthroned, if the expression may be allowed, in the majesty of justice, and they were surrounded by all the beauty and all the rising expectations of the empire. The representatives of the people of England, and the representatives of all the crowned heads of Europe, occupied one side of the grand Hall of justice, and on the other sat the peeresses of the realm, the suits of the great officers of state, and a numerous body of the mixed ranks of the general community. The scene impressed the utmost reverence and awe. As one of the most enviable resources of the constitution, it was beheld by the native with enthusiasm, and by the foreigner with envy. The humblest subject who was present felt aggrandized in being the member of a community whose laws thus subjected the highest magistrate to their inquisition, and which could thus reach its sovereign, even to the most distant parts of the inhabited globe, and extend the protection of English justice over even the tribes of India.

"About twelve o'clock, the high court being opened with usual solemnities, Mr. Burke rose, and under the command of the honorable the House of Commons, opened the prosecution. But that we are prevented, by the consideration of its being inimical to the cause of justice, partially to detail the proceedings of a trial while it is pending; we are sure, that so much of Mr. Burke's speech as hath been delivered down from our feeble report, would forcibly impress the publick. It was grave and temperate; but it was pathetic and affecting. He did not indulge himself in those excursions of fancy, to which when in playful mode, he gives so much variety and beauty, nor did he suffer his indignation of the crimes with which he charged the prisoner, to influence his mind beyond the tenor of dignified accusation. Every expression and sentiment were appropriate, and though in the progress he led the ignorant to the most familiar acquaintance with the origin of the crimes and the evils of India, he astonished the most knowing with the new aspect which he gave to the whole, after it had been so long agitated and so thoroughly discussed.

'He apostrophized the tribunal before which he stood—congratulated his country on possessing such a powerful instrument of justice, and so authoritative a corrector of abuse, and hoped that no corruptions would ever taint, and no societies of special pleading and Old-Bailey prevarication be able to undermine it.

'He stated the nature of the crimes and and misdemeanors, which the Commons of England had made the subject of their charge; and he described the quality of the criminal * that they had rought to their bar,'

[* Mr. Hastings listened to the speech of Mr. Burke with infinite earnestness, but his firmness was equal to his attention. To hear charges of such importance enforced by so much eloquence, might awaken a man of common susceptibility. His demeanor however spoke a mind self-conscious of integrity.]

Tuesday the 19th of February, at about half past 11 the Lords having taken their seats, Mr. Burke resumed his speech.

'He said, that the government of Mr. Hastings was founded in bribery and corruption; that his administration was one continued scene of peculation.

Nundcomar, a man of high rank had become the accuser of Mr. Hastings, but he was soon taken off by a prosecution for felony: But Nundcomar was not the only accuser; if every thing that man had said of Mr. Hasting had been scandalously false, still it appeared upon the oath of one of the most illustrious ladies or princesses in Bengal, that Mr. Hastings had received from her or her agents a bribe of 40.000l. sterling. This oath, and this charge of peculation were upon record in the archieves of the East India Company, but no trace could be found of any answer made by Mr. Hastings, to a charge so injurious to his character.

There was also evidence he observed of a bribe of 40,000l. more, received for a judgment pronounced by Mr. Hastings, in a cause wherein the half brother of a deceased Rajah, and an adopted son of the same Rajah were concerned; they both claimed the inheritance of the deceased, which was of immense value; for he had died possessed of a tract of land, equal in extent to all the northern counties of England, Yorkshire included.

The system of peculation pursued by Mr. Hastings had met with many checks from the integrity of General Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis; but it had extended so far that it could not be concealed from those who felt for the honor of the British name and for humanity. Mr. Hastings knew this, and having reason to apprehend that the enquiry instituted by parliament, into delinquencies on the coast of Coromandel, would at last reach Bengal, he suddenly had recourse to an expedient for screening himself from the resentment of his constituents, by making them gainers by his peculation. Finding himself on the eve of detection, he paid into the company's treasury, a vast sum of money which he had received contrary to law: but then he said he did not receive it for his own use but for that of the company. However, there was in this instance a circumstance that seemed to contradict his assertion 'that he had received the money for the use of the company,' it was this, when he paid the money into the treasury, at Calcutta, he took bonds for it; so that in fact, the company, to whom the money was said to belong, was made debtor to Mr. Hastings for the full amount of it. On his being questioned at home, by the Court of Directors, and asked why he had taken bonds for money not his own; his answer was, that he did not know; that he could not tell at that distance of time (less than three years) it might be to prevent the curious at Calcutta from being acquainted with the proceedings of the State; that he ought not to be pressed now for an account of motives which he could not give any account of now, as his papers were in India.'

Peculation slept for some time, whilst Mr. Hastings had a majority of the council against him.—But General Clavering and Col. Monson having been removed by death, and Mr. Francis, harrassed and tired of his situation, having resigned, the council then consisted of only Mr. Hastings and Mr. Wheeler; and the former having a casting voice, had in his own person a majority in the council! or in other words, the whole government of India was vested in himself alone—then it was that he resolved to open anew the channels of peculation. Six provincial councils had been established for the collection and management of the public revenue; but these councils he abolished, and in their room established one single council, under whose management was placed the administration of the whole revenue of the kingdoms of Bengal, and Bahar Orixa. This new council he composed entirely of his own creatures and favorites; but as it was necessary they should have for their secretary, some native, acquainted with the laws and customs of the country, he appointed one that was entirely devoted to him. This was the famous, or rather infamous Congo Burwant Sing. Of this man there were not two opinions; all the friends as well as the enemies of Mr.

(For the remainder see the last page.)

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, March 20.

THE States General have ordered a medal of 13,000 florins value, to be presented to his Excellency John Adams, the American Ambassador, as a testimony of their approbation of his conduct.

By accounts already received of the forces raised by the Empress, Emperor, and the Porte, upwards of a million of men are to be led on to the destruction of each other. Shocking idea! that so many lives should be at the disposal of a capricious mortal, or that at this day religion should be the mask for such a scene of murder.

By an order of the Grand Seignior, the following prayer is to be recited four times a day by all Mussulmen.

"Creator of the world! Lord of all heaven and earth! Thou, whose immovable and glorious throne obscures the sun, moon and stars! Thou, who rulest the vast & raging ocean with as much ease as a drop of the morning dew ...Thou, who by thy supreme power, can reduce the universe to nothing! We implore thy protection, succour and help. Hear us, pity us, and grant our prayers. Thou formerly didst send thy prophet to give us thy holy laws and commandments: We have transgressed them--we are sinners--and this has brought down thine anger upon us--which has awakened our enemies, and hath caused the land of the faithful this moment to groan beneath the weight of their chariots, and their neighing horses to trample it under their feet. Lift not thine avenging arm against us; hide thy face from our sins, and turn thy anger from us; baffle the bloody projects of thine enemies and ours; render their threats in vain; reduce those infidel nations to dust, restore to thy people their former courage and confidence, and the arches of the temple of Mecca shall resound with praises and thanksgivings unto thee!"

By private letters from Vienna we have received the following intelligence: "An unhappy event has taken place with respect to the regiment of Pelligrin; that fine corps, composed of 2500 of the best troops in the imperial service, having advanced too prematurely and unguardedly on the right side of the Danube, were surprized & totally destroyed by a large body of Turkish cavalry. They were mostly cut to pieces in the conflict, those made prisoners were beheaded and their heads sent to Constantinople." This unwarrantable exercise of cruelty in the troops of the Porte, may perhaps excite a spirit of retaliation in the Imperialists, which will lead to that vindictive and barbarous mode of conducting the war, that has not of late years disgraced the arms of civilized nations.

March 22. The accounts mentioned in a former paper, of the defeat of the Prince de Cobourg, in the Buckowine, is confirmed by the Gazette Imperiale of the Emperor, which laments that the intemperate ardor of the prince should have led him to attack a superior force. This paper acknowledges that the Austrians have lost 4000 men, and their army of 15000 men is entirely defeated.

It has been decided in the Divan, that the whole mass of their forces shall be employed against the Austrians before they can form a junction with the Russians; and if they succeed in disabling the army of the Emperor, they have little to fear from that of the Empress, especially the Captain Pacha will commit terrible havoc in the Black sea, before the Russian fleet get out of the ice.

The Turks of the garrison of Semendriah made dispositions on the 17th of Feb. for an irruption on the province of Bannat. The Imperialists havingr epulsed them, followed up their success by an attack on Semendriah, with 1500 men, some pieces of artillery, and three ton of balls. The assault was continued for the whole day, after which the Austrians retired, leaving a number of slain before the city. On the 18th they again crossed the Danube, and cannonaded the town with sufficient success to enable them to remain before it at night.

On the same day, we are told, that General Mitrowiki appeared before Belgrade with an army of 20,000 men. He continued his operations on the 18th, and on the 19th gained possession of that part of the town called Wasserstadt.

On the other side, a body of Turks penetrated between Wasserchin and Mahida, and, after plaging and ravaging the country, retired with no great booty, but without any loss.

The skirmishes between the Turks and the Russians on the Danube have been very frequent, but are almost constantly decided in favor of the latter. It is astonishing to think how barbarously the war is conducted on both sides; a more savage ferocity than could be thought to prevail among tygers.

March 27. At a meeting of the County of Suffolk at the Assembly-room, Bury, March 22, 1788.

Resolved,

That this Meeting, whether as men, as christians, or as subjects of the british constitution, deeply regret a commerce in slavery should continue connected with the name of Briton, and hoping the concurent voice of the people of this island for the abolition of such an evil in so far as it is dependent to themselves, do therefore agree that a petition be presented to Parliament, requesting the state of the Negro Trade on the coast of Africa to be taken into their most serious consideration.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other inhabitants of the County of Suffolk

SHEWETH,

That your petitioners, as members of a community enjoying the inestimable blessings of freedom, and living under the dispensation of a religion the most benevolent, cannot look with indifference on the state of captivity and hardship which is at present the lot of a great number of their fellow creatures.

"And your petitioners being convinced, that a question in which are involved the great principles of liberty and christian charity, must at all times be deemed in the highest degree worthy of the attention of a British Parliament, do therefore most earnestly request your Honorable House to take the present state of the NEGRO TRADE on the coast of Africa into their most serious consideration."

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

'ermont Gazette of Monday June 16, 1788.

MES CALDWELL & Co. Have just imported in the brig Betsy Captain Milnard, and the Ship Betsey, Captain Watson, from London, a quantity of English Goods, in addition to their former assortment. Among which are the following articles, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of at their store in Manchester, very reasonably, for Cash, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, viz.

UPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
few fashionable pocket Patterns,
tinets, Shalloons,
rants, Tammies,
mincoes,
plain and plain olive Corduroy,
and olive velvet,
ful printed do
and fustians,
n denim,
Corded Dimity,
lasting,
& co oured Barcelona Handkerchief,
ted cotton and men do.
and women's cotton and linen hose.
satin, peelong, mode, and taffaty
, blue & green
fians,
ing silk & twist,
and yard wide ish Linen,
o. linen & cotton cks, Apron, do.
brics and lawns,
thread & blond ces and edgings,
do. do.
& white gauze
mullinet,
nable chintz & ircoes,
t curtain Cal s,
and boys beaver, castor and felt hats,
Lady's beaver do.
Men's leather gloves,
Women's silk and shammy do.
Shawls,
Ribbons and Taste,
Quality and shoe-binding.
Gartering tapes,
Pewtery, a general assortment,
Gun powder, shot & bar lead,
A large variety of tin and Japan'd ware,
Wool cards,
Sheep sheers,
Pins and Needles,
Common & Cast steel razors, with and without cases,
Knives and forks,
Cutlery and Penknives,
Fashionable shoe and knee buckles,
An elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Tobacco and Snuff-boxes,
Candle sticks,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 window glass,
A few sets of elegant china cups & saucers,
An assortment of Queen's ware,
Bar Iron and Shear Molds,
Frying pans, nails,
Copper tea kettles.

---

ey have as usual a supply of the ing groceries, viz.

India and new
brandy,
nd Geneva,
and Teneriffe es,
juice in bottles
men & Cloves,
Pepper, ginger, mustard,
Copperas, Allum,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Green and bohea tea.
Chocolate.

e Albany price, (deducting the transtion) given for Pot-Ash and half cash

D. Wanted immediately, a few ter's and final settlement notes.
nchester June 2, 1788.

ALGERINES.

The Society established in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the States of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution to extend their attention to every species of slavery, have appointed a Committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief to their distressed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons, who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured, or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those States.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention: and, it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the news papers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose, Tench Coxe, Richard Wells, Nicholas Collin, William Rodgers, Samuel P. Griffiths, Thomas Harrison, Francis Bailey, Thomas Wister, John Olden, Caleb Lowndes, Casper W. Haines.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Weybridge, in the county of Addison, State of Vermont, to call a proprietor's meeting, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said Township, that said meeting is appointed to be held at the house of Samuel Swift, in said Weybridge, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following particulars, viz. first to chuse a moderator and other necessary officers.—Secondly to see if said proprietors will agree to lot out said township and make necessary provision for defraying the expences thereof, and raise money for any other necessary purpose, and to do any other business, relative to the said Township, necessary and proper to be done at said Meeting.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, Just. Peace.
April 26th 1788.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Benjamin Stebbins, in Barnard, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the morning, so much of each original proprietor's right in the township of BARNARD, in the county of Windsor, as will pay the sum of two pounds six shillings and ten pence halfpenny, if not otherwise marked, on each right (public rights excepted) together with cost, unless prevented by previous payment, agreeable to an act of assembly, passed in October 1781, for building houses of public worship, school-houses and bridges.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, of the aforesaid sum, are as follow, viz.

William Story	Ishmael Tarbox
Josiah Fairfield	Matthew Fairfield
Francis Barnard	Ischar Fisk
John Ruddock	Isaac Longfellow
Elisha Story	Robert M'Mullen
Abiel Reddock	Isaac Dickman
William Slone	Elias Thompson
Jerathmeel Convers	Benjamin Fairfield
Francis Barnard, jun.	Isaac Buckman
Story Daws	Benjamin Goldthrite
William Daws, jun.	John Box
Thomas Anderson	John Box, jun.
Jeremiah St. Fair	Patrick Burt
Jonathan M. Fair	Elisha Harris
Jonas Jonatman	John Edwards
Joseph Hallowell	Joseph Webb
Richard Champney	Arthur Abbots
Thomas Bentley	John Vaugham
Joshua Bentley	Joseph Newmarch
John Dellarue	Daniel Warner
Zebulun Greese	Jonathan Lovewell
Ebenezer Pemberton	Samuel Sherburne
Ichabod Inkester	George Jeffrey
Joel Belman	Anthony Wibird
Peter Curtis	Phales Greenwood
Thomas Kirk	Joseph M'Dunnogh
Joseph Stoneham	Mich Emery
William Dodge	Samuel Wentworth
Isaac Dodge	William Dodge, junr.

Benning Wentworth, two rights
Hunk Wentworth, 1l. 3s. 5d. 1 4

STEWARD SOUTHGATE, } Collectors.
AARON BARLOW, }

Barnard, May 7th, 1788. 1W3

To be SOLD,

On the most reasonable terms, and the Payments rendered easy to the purchaser,

A valuable little FARM, lying in the west part of ARLINGTON, adjoining to land of Lemuel Buck. The Farm contains about 75 acres, has a convenient log house on it, and is excellently well watered. For particulars enquire of the printers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

Price 2/6d neatly bound in leather, 2s. in half binding, or 1/6 sewed in blue boards,

The ŒCONOMY of HUMAN LIFE.
IN TWO PARTS.

Printed on good writing paper, and designed for the Use of Schools.

Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.

Grain or Flax taken in payment.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN & RICHARD CUYLER,
At No. 29, Market Street,
ALBANY,
Have just received from Bristol,
In the HUDSON,
An additional Assortment of IRON MONGERY, Cutlery, and Saddlery. 6 by 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, white lead, Spanish brown, Spanish whiting, Crawley steel Fig. 3. Blistered steel, with a neat assortment of dry goods calculated to the season, with all kinds of West India goods, for which they will take in payment country produce.

The highest price given in cash for pot and pearl ashes. 1-2m.

The proprietors of LITTLETON, in the county of Orange, & State of Vermont who have not paid their tax of one pound five shillings, voted upon each right, by the said proprietors, at their legal meeting, holden at the house of Jacob Galusha, in Shaftsbury, by adjournment, on the 12th day of March, 1788, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in said county, on Monday the 7th of July next, at eight o'clock in the morning, as will pay the tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

Benjamin Whipple	Caleb Smith
Benjamin Douglass	Benajah Beardman
John Payne, jun.	John Fassot, jun.
Israel Haine	James Gamble, jun.
Jonathan Woodward	Daniel Gamble,
James Crompton,	Samuel Lee
Thomas Matterson,	Joseph Farnsworth
William Douglass,	David Galusha
Nehemiah Lovell, jun.	Ward Bayley
Luther Richardson,	James Adams, jun.
Ripley Torrey,	Martin Adams,
Noah Allen,	Daniel Adams
Abel Aylesworth,	Ebenezer Fisk
Joab Galusha,	Eleazar Adams,
Joshua Webb	David Foster,
David Vallance	Joseph Averill
John Strong	Sherman Beardman
Benaja Douglas,	William Lyon
Isaac Andrus	Nathan Dayton
Benjamin Sumner	Thaddeus Marston,
William B. Sumner,	Jedediah Aylesworth
Thomas Chittenden	Samuel Cornstock
Lemuel Buck.	Ebenezer Leonard
Samuel Lathrop	James Gamble.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLIN, Col'r.
Peacham, May 20, 1788.

N. B. The proprietors will observe a mistake in the date of the former advertisement; the 6th of March is to be read the 16th. 1W3

Whereas application has been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of BERKSHIRE, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Col. Ebenezer Allen, on the Two Horses, on the second Tuesday of August next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chuse a moderator. 2. A clerk. 3. A treasurer. 4. A collector. 5. To receive the returns of the committee for laying out the first division in said township, and adjusting and accepting their accounts. 6. To levy a tax for the payment thereof, and also for running the town lines. 7. To transact any other business necessary when convened.

MOSES ROBINSON, Just. Peace.
Bennington, 29 May, 1788. 1B3

Will cover for the present season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Clarendon,
At the cheap rate of nine shillings the single leap, three dollars the season, or six dollars to insure a colt.

The famous HORSE
TRUE BRITTON.

THE TRUE BRITTON is seven years old, of a beautiful bright bay colour, of a genteel carriage and step, and is full fifteen hands and a half high.

Payment will be received in grain in December next. Good attendance will be given at the Stable, by

DANIEL MARSH.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares.
Clarendon, May 15, 1788. 0 2

To be SOLD,
and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pawlet, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wallford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

Broke into the enclosure of the Subscriber the 19th day of May last, a Horse Colt of about two years old; said colt is of a dark brown, who ever will prove their property in said colt and pay charges may have the same by applying to

NATHANIEL RUGG.
Woodford June 9, 1788.

If Rufus Stafford, who lately went away from the Printing Office in Bennington, will return to his father, he will be received and forgiven; and provided he behaves himself well, matters will be accommodated between him and his master, and the indentures exchanged.

ROWLAND STAFFORD.
Danby June 6, 1788.

I am directed by his Excell the Governor, to notify the membe the honorable Council, to com house of Captain Nathaniel Gow land, on Wednesday the 20th day gust next, for the purpose of adjus compleating a settlement of the S veyor Generals account for runni lines, cutting roads, &c. Th therefore please to give their att accordingly.

JOSEPH FAY,
Bennington, June 9, 1783.

Just published, and to be sold
Prin ing Office in Benning
And by the several Post R
Price One Shilling,
Consolatory to Truth in Knowle
Practice essential to Happine

A
FAREWELL SERMO
DELIVERED
At TINMOUT
OCTOBER 28, 1788.

By BENJAMIN OSBORNE, A.

"O that there were such a h them that they would fear me and all my commandments, always, might be well with them and wit children forever."

JEHOVA

"Whosoever heareth these sayi mine and DOETH them, I will lik unto a wise man who built his ho on a rock."

JESUS CHRIS

"Be ye DOERS of the word a hearers ONLY."

ST. JAME

"Our needful knowledge, li needful food,
Unhedg'd, lies open in life's commo
And bids ALL WELCOME to the feast.
If wrong our HEARTS, our HE are right in vain."

Dr. YOUN

Will cover this season, at the stable Matthias Cobb, in the south we of Shaftsbury.

The famous JACK AS
TRUE BEAUT
At the low price of one dollar the two the season, and four to risque Said Jack proved very sure the last

JOHNSON BINGHA

N. B. Said Bingham will take th at four months old, and pay five p four shillings per head, includi covering.

This is to notify all persons ing any demands on the est STEPHEN NICHOLS, late of H in the county of Rutland and State of mont, deceased, to exhibit their cl the subscribers in Danby, for settle by the 18th day of March, A. D. or they will be forever thereafter pre

ROWLAND STAFFORD, } Exec
JOHN STAFFORD,
Danby, April 24, 1788.

Extract of a letter from Tranquebar, a Danish settlement on the coast of Coromandel, June 13.

"All the Coromandel coast, particularly the Northern, felt, on the 20th of last month a most dreadful hurricane. On the 17th of May, the wind began to blow from the North East with great violence.---On the 18th it increased, and the sky was enveloped with very thick clouds.--The 19th announced a perfect tempest, with constant hail, and a horizon entirely obscured. At length, on the 20th, the hurricane broke out in all its violence. Scarcely is there a place on the coast, as well as those bordering upon the English settlements, which was not entirely ruined. A district called Uppora, was swallowed up by the sea (with all its unfortunate inhabitants) which on this occasion arose more than 15 feet above the ordinary level, and overflowed the country for some leagues distant. It is impossible to judge what number of people may have perished in consequence of this calamity, though in our neighbourhood they compute them at 12 or 13,000 souls. It is thought, that nine tenths of the population of the country have been destroyed. Jagornaperam, a place belonging to the Dutch, is entirely ruined. The town of Coringa is no longer in existence; it was wholly swept away by the waves, and only four or five men saved themselves by climing palm trees. The sudden rise of the sea, to so extraordinary an elevation prevented the miserable inhabitants from saving themselves by flight: besides, the inundation was general, and in all quarters the level of the water was higher than the tops of the houses. These last could not resist the impulse of the waves; very few of them remained on their foundations. The largest trees were torn up by the roots, and carried away; ships were cast upon the shore and wrecked in the fields. The sky recovered its serene aspect but slowly. The hurricane lasted, in greater or less degree, to the 28th of May; then the waters, which had encroached upon the land for more than ten leagues, retired gently, and left the whole country a confused scene of the wrecks of ships, houses, trees, furniture, and human bodies. The last are so numerous, that an infection is generally apprehended. In short, a more ruinous and dismal scene cannot be imagin'd."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 16.

A late Philadelphia paper mentions the arrival of the famous, or rather infamous Jemima Wilkinson, in that city, who professes that she is our Lord Jesus Christ, come into the world a second time. So singular a fulfilment of a prophecy, as a false Christ's appearing, distinguishes the present day remarkably, and seems to presage the real coming of the son of man in the clouds of heaven.

The Convention of South Carolina, ratified the federal constitution for the United States of America, on the 23d of May last, by a majority of 76. One pillar more will render the great federal arch compleat.

It is no less singular than true, that the art of agriculture, the most important to mankind, is far behind all other pursuits of art & knowledge; by the genius of men the earth is measured, the movement of the stars is calculated, the air is weighed, earthquakes are accounted for, and the arts and sciences are enriched, while the progress of vegetation, and the effects of the various soils are utterly unknown. Nay, we are unacquainted with the most advantageous means of increasing our cattle, and of managing forest trees. It seems as if mankind thought the most useful studies, for our well being here, the least worthy of their attention.

The Printers inform the public that necessity obliges them to alter the size of their paper, this week, as paper of the usual size could not seasonably be obtained.

United States in congress assembled, May 19, 1788.

THE secretary at war having represented to Congress. "That there are in the arsenals of the United States two brass cannon, which constituted one moiety of the field artillery with which the late war commenced on the part of America, and which were constantly in service throughout the war---that the said cannon are the property of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that the governor thereof hath requested that they be returned:"---thereupon

Resolved that the secretary at war cause a suitable inscription to be placed on the said cannon, and that he deliver the same to the order of his excellency the governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORTH STAR LODGE.

The Festival of
ST. JOHN the BAPTIST,
Will be celebrated at the LODGE ROOM,
in MANCHESTER,
On TUESDAY the 24th instant,
At ELEVEN o'Clock, A. M.

IT is expected a sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Murdock. The procession to form at one o'clock, P. M.

As the annual election for the necessary officers commences on that day, it is hoped the brethren will give punctual attendance.

Per Order,
T. TODD, Secretary.

June 12, 1788.

This is to request the Members of the
FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY
In the State of VERMONT,
To meet at the dwelling-house of Col.
STEPHEN KEYS,
In MANCHESTER.
On Wednesday the 9th Day of July next,
At TEN o'Clock, A. M.
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec.

Shaftsbury, June 12. 3 5

The land owners of Sommerset, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that the legislature at their session at Newbury in October, 1787, granted a tax of one penny half-penny on each acre of land in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town. They are therefore hereby requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the last Monday in September next, or so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house of Captain Edward Clark, in said Sommerset, as will pay said tax and all legal cost arising thereon.

DANIEL RICE, Coll.

Somerset, June 14, 1788. 3 5

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of New Huntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Ichabod Robinson, Esq; in Shrewsbury, in the county of Rutland, on the first Monday of September next, for the following purposes, first, To choose a moderator, a clerk and other officers necessary for said propriety. 2d. To see if the proprietors will run the town lines, lay out any or all the town into lots, and choose a committee or committees for that purpose. 3d. To see if the proprietors will raise money for the purpose of running the town lines, lotting the town, and any other necessary expence, for promoting settlement. 5th, To agree on some method to call meetings, in future, and do any other business necessary and suitable to be done at said meeting.

ELIHU SMITH, Just. Peace,

June 12th, 1788.

Hastings agreeing, that he was the most atrocious villain that India ever produced. The members of the new council soon found that they were cyphers, and meer tools to this detestable instrument of corruption. This they themselves expressed in a letter which Mr. Burke read, in which they said, that he dived into the secrets of families, availed himself of them, and had it in his power to lay the whole country under contribution. Such was the confidential agent of Mr. Hastings. Before that gentleman had appointed him secretary to the new council, he knew the public opinion of the man; and yet he wrote to the court of directors, that this Congo Sing was generally spoken ill of, but that he knew no harm of him. He knew however that he was a man of great abilities, and therefore he employed him.

Next in infamy to Congo Burwant Sing, and second only to him in villany, was Devi Sing; one of the most shocking monsters that ever stained the page of history. This villain, driven on account of his infamous administration from one important station which he held, was able to obtain, through his parent in iniquity, Congo Burwant Sing, a most lucrative situation under the company; he was admitted at a time when he was a bankrupt, and owed 210,000l. to farm the revenue of a very large district. One part of his instructions was, that he should not raise the rents or impose new taxes upon the inhabitants; but such instructions did not weigh much with a man, who knew that if he broke through them, he was sure of impunity, through the powerful influence of Congo Burwant Sing.

He therefore resolved by plunder and rapine of every sort, to make the most of his bargain. He immediately raised the rents, contrary to his instructions—he threw the people of quality as well as others into prison, and there made them give bonds to what amount he pleased, as the purchase of their liberty. These bonds he afterwards put in force—first, he put their demesne lands up to auction, and they were knocked down to ONE year's purchase, though the usual price of land in the country was ten. The real purchaser was himself. Next he sold the lands they held by lease; next the lands given by the their owners, or their ancestors, for the pious and humane purposes of providing for the sick and infirm—lastly, he sold even the very ground destined for the burial of the owners; and this was to them from the nature of their education and religion, the most heartrending of all their losses. This, however was not all—he made use of a species of *pillory*, which in India, is more dreadful than death, because it drives people from their *caste*; those who have been disgraced by this pillory, no matter whether with or without a just cause, are as it were excommunicated; they are disowned by their own tribe, nay, by their own nearest relations, and are driven out into the society of the out casts of society. This pillory is a *bullock* with a drum on each side, and the person who is once seated on it, is ever after disgraceful and degraded, and all his posterity. Devi Sing had this tremendous bullock walking through the villages—at his approach the inhabitants fled—and so general was their desertion of their habitations, that an Englishman travelled 15 miles without seeing a fire or a light in any house.

The poor ryots, or husbandmen were treated in a manner that would never gain belief if it was not attested by the records of the company; and Mr. Burke thought it necessary to apologize to their Lordships for the horrid relation with which he would be obliged to harrow up their feelings. The worthy commissioner, Patterson, who had authenticated the particulars of this relation, had wished that for the credit of human nature he might have drawn a veil over them; but as he was sent to enquire into them, he must in discharge of his duty state those particulars, however shocking they were to his feelings. The cattle and corn of the husbandmen were sold for less than a quarter of their value, and their huts reduced to ashes! the unfortunate owners were obliged to borrow from usurers, that they might discharge their bonds, which unjustly and illegally had been extorted from them while they were in confinement; and such was the determination of the infernal fiend Devi Sing, to have these bonds discharged, that the wretched husbandmen were obliged to borrow money, not at twenty, or thirty, or forty, or fifty, but at five hundred per cent. to satisfy him! those who could not raise the money were most cruelly tortured—Cords were drawn tight round their fingers, till the flesh of the four were actually incorporated and become one solid mass; the fingers were then seperated by wedges of iron and wood driven in between them. Others were tied two and two by the feet and thrown across a wooden bar, upon which they hung with their feet uppermost, they were then beat on the soals of their feet till their toe nails dropped off.

They were afterwards beat about the head till the blood gushed out at the nose, mouth and ears; they were also flogged upon the naked body with bamboo canes, and prickly bushes; and above all with some poisonous weeds, which were of a most caustic nature and burnt at every touch. The cruelty of the monster who had ordered all this, had contrived how to tear the mind as well as the body; he frequently had a father and a son tied naked to one another by the feet and arms, and then flogged till the skin was torn from the flesh; and he had the devilish satisfaction to know that every blow must hurt; for if one escaped the son, his sensibility was wounded by the knowledge he had that the blow had fallen upon his father; the same torture was felt by the father when he knew that every blow that missed him had fallen upon his son.

The treatment of the females could not be described; dragged forth from the inmost recesses of their houses, which the religion of their country had made so many sanctuaries, they were exposed naked to public view. The virgins were carried to the court of justice, where they might naturally have looked for protection; but now they looked for it in vain, for in the face of the ministers of justice, in the face of the spectators, in the face of the sun, those tender and modest virgins were brutally violated. The only difference between them and their mothers was, that the former were dishonored in the face of day, the latter in the gloomy recesses of their dungeons. Other females had the nipples of their breasts put in a clift of bamboo, and torn off. What modesty, in all nations, most carefully conceals, this monster revealed, and consumed by slow fires; nay, some of the monstrous tools, of this monster Devi Sing, horrid to tell! had carried their unnatural brutality so far, as to drink in the source of generation and life.

Here Mr. Burke dropt his head upon his hands, unable to proceed, so greatly was he oppressed by the horror which he felt at this relation. The effect of it was visible through the whole auditory; a lady who was in the great Chamberlain's box fainted away. Several other ladies took under the agitation of their feelings; among others Mrs Siddons, a best she is used to scenes of sorrow, fainted away. Certainly such a tragedy was never exhibited on any stage

Mr. Burke having recovered himself, said, that the fathers and the husbands of the hapless females were the most harmless and industrious set of men; content with scarcely sufficient for the support of nature, they gave almost the whole produce of their labour to the East-India Company; these hands which had been broken by persons under the Company's authority, produced to all England the comforts of their morning and evening tea; for it was with the rent produced by their industry that the investments were made for the trade to China, where the tea which we use was bought.

He then called upon their lordships to prevent the effects of the divine indignation upon the British empire, by bringing to justice the man who could employ so infernal an agent. Those wretched husbandmen wound with those shattered hands lifted up to Heaven, call down its vengeance upon their undoers: He conjured their lordships to avert that vengeance, by punishing them who had so grossly abused the power given them by this country.

Mr. Burke was here taken ill; but he soon recovered, and was proceeding, when he was seized with a cramp in his stomach and was disabled from proceeding; he was soon relieved from his pain, but was too exhausted to be able to proceed.

Lord Derby immediately ran down to him to enquire how he did, and was instantly followed by the Prince of Wales on the same errand; his Royal Highness finding Mr. Burke so exhausted, immediately moved to adjourn.—Mr. Burke had been speaking above three hours and a quarter.

Shocking as are the facts which Mr. Burke related, and which he says he find recorded in the account taken by Mr. Patterson, who was appointed commissioner to enquire into the circumstances of this dreadful business, and of a rebellion which took place in consequence, Mr. Burke says, of the above mentioned cruelties; our readers must see that Mr. Hastings cannot be responsible for them, unless that it shall be proved that he was privy to, and countenanced the barbarities.

To be SOLD,
By PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the house of
CEPHAS KENT, jun.
Innholder in Dorset,
On Monday, June 30th, Instant,
A RIGHT of LAND lying in FAIRHAVEN, a right in CHITTENDEN, and a tract of 250 acres in RUPERT. An indisputable title will be given at the time and place of sale, by
PHINEHAS SHELDON, Esq.
June 16, 1788.

BLANK DEEDS,
Of different kinds,
JUSTICE's Blanks, &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office.

(MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 4. OF VOL. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

DEFINITIONS.

THE ATHEIST, is a man who doubts the existence or the providence of God, and consequently is, for the most part, a profligate both in principle and practice.

The DEIST, is a person who admits the existence and providence of God, but denies that he ever reveals himself to mankind, except by the voice of natural reason. He acknowledges him to be the creator of the world, the common father of his creatures; but considers the religion of Moses, the religion of Mahomet, and the religion of Jesus, as alike founded in falshood and imposture.

Though myself a believer in Christ, upon conviction, yet, I believe that deism and sound morality are not incompatible. It is thought that there are fewer deists in England than in any other christian country, and that there would be fewer still were national religion thoroughly reformed, i. e. brought back to the simplicity of the gospel, as it was professed in the apostolic times.

The JEW, is a person who professes to believe, that the Almighty formed the offspring of Abraham into a distinct people; that he gave them laws and ordinances by the hand of his servant Moses; and that he supported them while obedient in temporal splendor and propriety, and promised them superior blessings, under the reign of the great Messiah, whom they still continue to expect.

It is thought that many Jews would be converted to Christianity, were we not to insist so much on the heathenish notion of a plurality of Gods.

The Mahometan, is a person, who believing that the creator of all things spoke to man by the mouth of Mahomet, confirms his faith and manners in obedience to the Koran.

The Christian, is a person who believes that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah promised of God; and considers the doctrines which he was divinely commissioned to teach, as the rules of life, and the sole foundation of his future hopes and fears. He endeavours, in every part of his demeanor, to imitate the spotless example of his master. He loves his maker and loves also man, whom he is taught to consider as created in his makers likeness.

The Papist, is a person who looks for the doctrines of Christianity, not solely in the scriptures, but also in the writings of the fathers, in the decisions of councils, in the traditions of the church. In matters of doubt and difficulty he refers himself to the Bishop of Rome; and to compleat his character, he cordially damns all those who venture to dissent from him.

The Protestant, is a christian, who looks for his religion in the scriptures only, using his own reason and his own judgment in the interpretation of them, *i. e.* he disclaims all human authority in controversies of faith; but his chief characteristic is a mild, forbearing, tolerating spirit, which rises into zeal when the sacred rights of humanity are invaded, under the pretence of orthodoxy; when he opposes the imposition of penal statutes in matters of religion; and when he moves for their repeal.

Dissenters, are protestants, differenced from each other by different modes of worship, and forms of discipline; but generally concurring in asserting the supremacy of their lord and master Christ, in religious concerns, in opposition to the claims of fallible men.

It is to dissenters that we are indebted, for the best interpretations of the scriptures, and the ablest defences of our faith.

The Church of England-man, is a sectarist, partly papist, partly protestant. He is a protestant because he asserts the sufficiency of the scriptures. He is a papist, because he, in the same breath, requires assent to certain additions to those scriptures. He is a protestant because he has seperated from the church of Rome, upon the plea of the right of private judgment. He is a papist, because he refuses the same liberty of seperation to his brethren. He is a protestant because he maintains the unrighteousness of persecution when he is himself the sufferer. He is a papist, because when opportunity offers he has always shewn himself a persecutor in his turn. The *Church of England Man*, is also a papist, because in his liturgy is found the Athanasian creed. He is a protestant, because, though enjoined by temporal and spiritual authority to recite it monthly, he hardly ever reads it. He is a papist because he subscribes the thirty nine articles; and he is a protestant because he does not believe them.

Religion never to be treated with levity.

Addressed to Youth.

IMPRESS your minds with reverence for all that is sacred, let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no compliance with the intemperate mirth of others, ever betray you into prophane follies. Besides the guilt which is hereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of presumption to youth, than the affectation of treating religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding it discovers a pert and shallow mind: which, vain of the first smatterings of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere. At the same time you are not to imagine, that when exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to become more formal and solemn in your manners than others of the same years; or to erect yourselves into supercilious reprovers of those around you. The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and affability. It gives a native unaffected ease to the behaviour. It is social, kind and cheerful; far removed from that gloomy and illiberal superstition, which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects the spirit, and teaches men to fit themselves for another world, by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion on the contrary, connect preparations for heaven with an honorable discharge of the duties of active life. Of such religion discover on every proper occasion that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world.

From the New-Haven Gazette.

The state of purity of morals in which the society of Moravians, in Bethlehem, state of Pennsylvania, live, has long been a subject of speculation for the curious. We are informed that the ladies of that friendly and œconomical society have not suffered any innovation in their dress, not even in the fashion of their cap, for more than three hundred years past.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a Miss, twelve years old, at a boarding school in that town, to her brother, at an academy in connecticut.

Bethlehem, 16th August, 1787.

My dear Harry,

ON the 18th of May, Papa and I left Baltimore for this place, tarried about a week in Philadelphia, and on the 25th arrived here. It is 54 miles north of Philadelphia.

The nunnery, as Pappa calls it, is a large pile of stone buildings, about four hundred feet in length, has 47 windows in one story, in which there live about two hundred females.

In the apartment where I reside, at the boarding school for Misses, there are about thirty little girls of my age. Here I am taught music both vocal and instrumental, I play the guitar twice a day---am taught the spinnet and forte-pianno; and some times I play the organ.

We rise at six, and after combing our heads and washing we retire for prayers, to a little chappel, which is part of this building and which is consecrated to the use of our school. Our morning and evening prayers are playing on our guitars (which we join with our voices) a few religious verses. This chappel no man or boy ever enters. At seven we go to breakfast, at eight school begins, in which we are taught reading and grammar, both English and German, for those who choose---writing, arithmetic, history, geography, composition, &c. till eleven; when we go into a large chappel, which also joins the house, and where there is an organ. Here we see three gentlemen---the person who delivers a short lecture on divinity and morality---the organist, who plays a hymn, in which we join with our voices---and the boys schoolmaster. In this meeting the boys attend with us. At three quarters after eleven we dine; and at one school begins. In the afternoon we are taught needlework, tambour, drawing, musick, &c. till three, when school is out, after which we walk or divert ourselves as we please; at six we sup, then play on some musical instrument, or do as we please, till half after seven, when we retire for evening prayers; at eight we go to bed. We all sleep in a large chamber, with windows on both sides, in which a lamp burns during the whole night. After we are in bed, one of the ladies with her guitar and voice, serenades us to sleep.

On Sunday divine service is performed in the great chapel, where the whole society men, women, & children, meet. There preaching is sometimes in German. They sing enchantingly, in which they are joined with the balsviols, violins, and an organ. To call the people into the chappel four French horns are blown, with which you would be delighted.

We have a bell that rings to call us to school, dinner, childrens' meeting, &c. there is a large clock, the hammer of which strikes upon this bell. This clock strikes not only the hours, but the quarters, and to a minute regulates our different employments.

The inhabitants of this town are supplied with water, by having it run through a cittern, in their kitchens, or by drawing it by turning a cock. A spring supplies this water, which by a pump worked by a water machine, is

forced up more than ninety feet into the fountain head, from whence it is conveyed by leaden pipes to the different houses.

On one side of our house runs the Minorcas-creek, on another the river Leighi, on the banks of which are laid out the most beautiful walks, planted with locus, willow, bais and other trees. Our gardens delight the eye, as well as please the palate.

At Nazareth, ten miles from this, which belongs to this society, is a college or school for little masters, where they live much in the same manner the girls do here.

We have two ladies of the first education, who teach us the school, another who teaches music, and a gentleman who examines, and corrects in grammar and music.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Editor,

AS it will ever give me pleasure to have it in my power to communicate to the public any thing that may be of service to my fellow creatures, let me beg the favor of you to insert in your next miscellany the underneath receipt for the Cancer, which has never been known to fail of a cure. It has been handed about this neighbourhood with great success by many gentlemen who have the happiness of mankind at heart; and I flatter myself I shall not merit their disesteem by thus endeavouring to render this valuable discovery extensively useful.

Your's, &c.

JOHN FELTHAM.

A Receipt for a Cancer, or any Tumour.

Take half a pint of the juice of bean leaves when in blossom, of new cream a pint, and of the best honey half a pound.

Boil them in a new unglazed pipkin until half is consumed.

Anoint the part affected twice or thrice a day.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, March 26.

Cardinal York, (*the only surviving prince of the Stuart line*) has put forth a formal protestation that he renounces not his pretensions to his hereditary realmns, (*Great-Britain, &c.*) that the sanctity of his episcopal character can be no impediment, and in the sight of God and man, that he therefore thus asserts his right himself, and when he dies, transmits it to the Prince next a kin. All this he fixes as he will.

The celebrated M. de Buffon, well known for his remarks on natural history, remains dangerously ill at Paris. So anxious are the populace on his account, that the state of his health is daily announced in the papers.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, January 25.

"The court has received accounts from Mr. Beling, who was sent by the Empress about a year ago, to reconnoitre the coast of the Northern ocean, to the East and North extremity of Asia.---This intrepid voyager, after happily traversing all Siberia, built a vessel proper for prosecuting that dangerous design, and embarking therein, went down the Kollma, and sailed from the mouth of that river in May last, along the coast, to discover the Cape where Capt. Cook terminated his discoveries, and the position of which he has placed differently to what all the Russian navigators had done before him. If the ice favors the boldness of Mr. Beling, he will try to double cape Tchutzkoy, and return to Kamtschatka."

The following extraordinary event happened at a hotel in the Adelphi: A few days ago two foreigners came there and appeared as man and wife, neither of them understood the English language; they said they had just arrived from France. On the following day some of Sir Sampson Wright's men from Bow-street came to the hotel and enquired for persons answering the description of this young lady and gentleman, and finding they were there entered the room, seized on the young lady and carried her a way; the gentleman had just notice enough of their arrival to get out of the way. On his discovering that the lady was gone he immediately drew a pistol, and attempted to shoot himself, declaring he would rather die than be obliged to part with her. The lady, who was not more than fifteen years old, proves to be a near relation of the French ambassador, and that she had escaped from France with this young gentleman in order to be married; but notice having been obtained of the rout they had taken, persons were dispatched after them, and they were soon traced to the Adelphi. The young lady was immediately sent back to France, and the gentleman is gone after her. He is very young and handsome.

The African trade is come into the House of Commons, it is of course to go as soon as come. For to those who take a comprehensive judgment on the subject, how is the argument for the abolition of the trade to be maintained?

In answer to this very humane question we hope to prove the times are not quite so bad as the world would make them; for surely the arguments for the abolition of the slave trade are maintainable on the best and strongest grounds, on the basis of every Christian virtue, on principles of the soundest policy, and on the attributes of God himself.

So far from the petitions, which are now making their way to the seats of British judgment and mercy, being 'to go as soon as come,' we trust that the regulation, if not the total destruction will take place, under the sanction of parhament, of a commerce that, it has been feelingly observed, can be conducted only upon rivers of human tears and blood.

The late defeat of the imperialists by the Turks, was perhaps one of the most bloody engagements ever known. The Austrian detachment amounted to two thousand five hundred men, all of whom were put to the sword, except about 150 men, and their heads severed from their bodies.

American Occurrences.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Should the state of Newyork reject the proposed constitution, one of two events must certainly ensue. First, If the constitution is not adopted by nine states, that devoted country will lie between *the Newengland confederacy*, consisting of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, &c. on the one hand and the confederacy of the middle states consisting of Newjersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, on the other. Secondly, if the Constitution is adopted, then she will lie in the midst of the most effective and powerful parts of the new confederacy, joined immediately by Jersey on the south, Connecticut on the northeast, and Vermont on the north. In either case Staten-island from its federalism and contiguity to Newjersey, will abandon Newyork, and cling to the confederacy, whether great or small, to which Newjersey belongs. Thus will that valuable state be placed, as it were, between the upper and nether millstones, and find herself an alien among her father's children. Let us rather fondly hope that we shall all be united in one fold under one shepherd.

The Society for political Inquiries, held at Philadelphia having determined that premiums shall be awarded to the authors (whether members or not) of the best essays, upon such subjects as the society may propose for investigation; have agreed that the two following subjects be offered for the said premiums, to be adjudged at any time subsequent to the 1st January, 1789.

1. What is the best system of taxation, for constituting a revenue, in a commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing country.

2. How far may the interposition of government be advantageously directed, to the regulation of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.---The conditions prescribed by the society, are as follows:

1. The essays shall be written in either the English, French, or German languages.

2. The candidate shall send his essay, on or before the 1st January, 1789, addressed to the president, free of postage or other charges, and shall distinguish his performance by some motto, device, or signature, at his pleasure ---he shall also send a sealed letter containing the same motto, device or signature, and subscribed with the real name and place of residence of the author.

3. All communications from candidates for the premiums, shall be referred to a committee of the Society, who shall select those they may deem the most proper to be read before the Society at large.

4. The Society at a time to be appointed for that purpose, are to adjudge the premium, after having previously determined by vote, whether any of the communications then under consideration, are deserving of the proposed premiums.

5. The letters containing the names of authors, whose performances shall not be successful, shall be burnt before the Society without breaking the seal.

6. The premiums shall each consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of ten guineas; on the one side thereof shall be neatly engraved a suitable motto, and device, and on the reverse these words---The premium awarded by the Society for political inquiries, established at Philadelphia, 9th February, 1787, to , for his essay on A. D. 1789.

By order of the Society,

JOHN BLEAKLY, Sec^y

New-York.

NEWYORK, June 9.

Besides the intelligence under the Boston head, we learn from thence, that at the general election, on Wednesday last his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK was found to be appointed Governor of that Commonwealth, by a general suffrage of the constituent body: and that there was no election for Lieutenant Governor, owing, it is said, to a number of votes not being returned in season. In pursuance, however, of the direction of a clause in the constitution, in this case made and provided, the honorable BENJAMIN LINCOLN has been appointed to that honorary seat, by a majority of 20 out of 28 votes in the senate.

We learn from Charleston, S. Carolina, via. Philadelphia, that the convention of that state, ratified the new proposed constitution on the 23d day of May by a majority of 76.

Since the above, we learn, that the sloop George has arrived at Baltimore, from Charleston, and brought the following account: "On the 23d of May, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the question was put, that the convention do assent to and ratify the federal constitution for the United States of America; upon which the votes stood as follows,----for the ratification 149----against it 73; majority 76.

It is said, that not less than 800 families have already gone from the Newengland states, to settle in the Ohio country.

Wednesday, being the birth-day of his Britannic Majesty, a very elegant entertainment was given upon the occasion. by Sir JOHN TEMPLE, Bart. his Majesty's resident here, at which were present, his Excellency the President and other members of Congress: the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Secretary at War, the Foreign Ministers, British officers of the Navy and army, &c. &c.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 23.

Scarce any thing new has come to our knowledge the week past, it is expected however, that in the course of a few days the fate of the federal constitution will be determined, as the states which have not already adopted it, have now, or soon will have that important subject under considera-

tion. Virginia convention commenced their session, about the first instant, and we expect by the next week to be acquainted with their final decisions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Quebec to his friend at Halifax, dated March 19.

"The loyalists are coming into this province in vast numbers; 700 families of Quakers from Pennsylvania, and 107 families from Sussex in New-Jersey, are petitioning for lands on lake Erie, The lands on our side of Niagara are already settled, & above 1000 families are now applying for a settlement to the eastward of Lake Champlain: Col. *Fitch*, of Connecticut is at their head.

"Thus we go on prosperously, and if Lord Dorchester lives, (which is the fervent prayer of every loyalist) in a few years the whole province from this to Detroit will be filled with good and faithful subjects. There are now upwards of 10,000 souls settled from the Cedars to Cataraqui."

A letter from a gentleman in Calcutta, to his friend in London contains the following remarkable passage:

"I have lately been an eye witness of a most melancholly transaction, the sad consequence of the ignorance and superstition that reign in Indostan. I saw an aged man throw himself into a pit, ten feet deep, and half full of combustibles, which had been set on fire. This man had made himself a voluntary victim to preserve as he thought, the lives of his children, who were at the same time attacked by a dangerous epidemical distemper.

"When this distemper breaks out among the Hindoos, they believe most religiously that one of them must die to save the rest. The poor old man was thoroughly persuaded, that the lives of his children could not be preserved, if he did not offer himself up as a sacrifice for them. I used every argument with himself, his wife, his brothers and his sisters, to convince him & them of the absurdity of such an opinion and the guilt of suicide, but in vain; they were deaf to my reasons; and thinking at last that I intended to prevent by force, this horrible sacrifice, they threw themselves at my feet, and begged with tears in their eyes that I would not oppose the resolution of the old man.

"The self-devoted victim being seated on the brink of the pit raised his hands to heaven and prayed with great fervor. After he had remained half an hour in that posture four of his nearest relations helped him on his legs, & walked with him five times round the pit, all of them calling upon Mam and Setaram, two of their saints. During this ceremony the women were tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and roaring in a most horrible manner. The four relations at last let go their hold of the old man, who immediately threw himself into the pit and not a groan was heard from him. The by-standers had each a spade in his hand, and immediately began to fill the pit with earth; so that the old man might be said to be burnt and buried alive. Two of the children were present, one seven the other eight years old; and they alone appeared affected. As to the women, they returned home with the greatest *sang fried*. Such an event being an object of glory to the relations, the day on which a wretched victim to superstition is thus self-devoted, is a day of triumph to his whole family."

The Sentimental Moralist.

LET not the season of youth be barren of improvements in virtue, so essential to your future felicity and honour. Now is the seed time of life, and according to *what you sow you shall reap*. Your character is now, under divine assistance, of your own forming; your fate is, in some measure, put into your own hands. Whatever impulse you now give to your desires and passions, the direction is likely to continue. It will form the channel in which your life is to run; nay, it may determine its everlasting issue. Consider then the employment of this important period, as the highest trust which shall ever be intrusted to you; as, in a great measure, decisive of your happiness, in time, and in eternity. As, in the succession of the seasons, each, by the invariable laws of nature, affects the productions of what is next in course; so, in human life, every period of our age, according as it is well or ill spent, influences the happiness of that which is to follow. Virtuous youth gradually brings forward accomplished & flourishing manhood; and such manhood passes of itself, without any uneasiness, into respectable and tranquil old age. But when nature is turned out of its regular course, disorder takes place in the moral, just as in the vegerable world. If the spring puts forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn there will be no fruit. So, if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable. If the beginning of life has been *vanity*, its latter end can be no other than *vexation of spirit*.

Remarkable DEATH of a SWEDE.

A YOUNG man in good circumstances, whose conduct had been always regular, laid hold of a child in the day time, that was playing before his father's shop and cut his throat. He was immediately seized, and carried before the judge. Being asked what could induce him to commit so barbarous an action, replied...'Gentlemen, I confess my crime, and acknowledge that I deserve death; so far am I from justifying myself, or suing for a pardon, that, on the contrary, I think you would act unjustly if you should forgive me. I have considered life, and I have studied death....The one appears to me a source of sin and misery; the other a state of innocence and peace. I therefore judged death preferable to life; and have sought out the means to leave this world. After many reflections, finding I could not obtain the end I desired without a crime, I chose that which I have committed, as the least wicked, and most excuseable. I have killed a child in the age of innocence, and thereby secured his salvation. I have relieved his father, who was burthened with a large family, which he found it difficult to maintain. I know, however, that I am guilty; but I hope the punishment that I expect from you, and the manner in which I shall bear it, will obtain from God the pardon of my crime.

He went singing to the place of execution, and received death with so much constancy and joy, as astonished all the spectators.

United States in Congress Assembled, May 8th, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.

Resolved, *That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.*

Ordered, *That the commissioners of accounts for the Quater-Masters', Commissaries' Hospital, Marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments, who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several States for the period above mentioned,*

Resolved, *That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums, for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of the commission, they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.*

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burral was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-masters and commissioner's departments; and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the hospital, marine and cloathier's departments.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

4 20

DANIEL BEEMAN

REQUSTS all persons residing on his late post rout from Bennington to Williamstown, to exhibit their accounts against him for any debts contracted by him in the prosecution of said business, to Mr. Pike, the present rider, on said rout, that they might be settled, if any there are, while fresh in remembrance.

Those gentlemen who owe him for services as a post rider, on that rout; are informed, that, according to his former advertisement, no pay will be expected until after next wheat harvest.

4 6

Whereas legal application hath been made to me to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Roxbury in the county of Orange and State of Vermont. These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Asa Edgerton, Esq; in Randolph, on Wednesday the 6th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, To see if said proprietors will make any allotments in said township. 3. To see if they will call upon their treasurer and collector for a settlement of accounts; and transact any other legal business.

CORNELIUS LYNDE, Justice of Peace.

Williamstown May 23, 1788. 4W6

Whereas legal application hath been made to me to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Williamstown and of Northfield, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont. These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors of Williamstown and of Northfield, severally, to meet at the dwelling house of Major Elijah Paine, in said Williamstown, on Tuesday the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meetings severally. 2d, To see if the proprietors will grant liberty, agreeable to an act of the legislature passed in October last, for such proprietors and landowners whose lands may have been cut off into other towns, to pitch so much land on the undivided lands in said town, from which their lands may have been so cut off, as will make them severally a compensation. 3. To see if said proprietors will raise money to pay the demands against them. The proprietors of Northfield are also to choose a clerk; and to see if they will give any encouragement to the first settlers of Northfield; and transact any other legal business.

CORNELIUS LYNDE Just. Peace

Williamstown, May 23, 1788.

4W6

Whereas the Honorable General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Norwich (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges, and repairing roads in said town; the same being committed to me to collect; these are therefore to notify all proprietors and landowners in said Norwich, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of October next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in said Norwich, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day.

ADRIAN HATCH, Collector.

Norwich, May 10, 1788.

4W6

To be sold at private Sale,

By RICHARD SEAMAN,

IN SUNDERLAND,

THE house and farm lately belonging to Col. Ira Aller, and possession given immediately.

NEAT CATTLE

taken in Payment, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

Sunderland, April 19, 1788.

Just received from the author, and now ready for sale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the dozen or single,

Select Harmony,

Containing in a plain and concise manner, the

Rules of Music.

Together with a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,

Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, designed for the use of Schools.

Price 3s. & 3d. single.

N. B. A few of the last mentioned books, are lodged for sale in the hands of SETH STORRS, Esq; of Addison.

Parnassian Chronicle.

On CONTENTMENT.

CONTENT can visit the poor spider'd room,
Plead'd with the coarse rush mat and bitchem broom;
Where parents, children, feast on oaten bread,
With cheeks as round as apples, and as red;
Where health and vigour nerve the backs and hamb,
Sweet souls, tho' ragged as young colts or rams;
Where calmly sleep the parents with their darlings.
Though nibbled by the fleas as thick as starlings,
Lull'd to their rest, beneath the coarsest rugs,
Dead to the bitings of a thousand bugs:
CONTENT, mild Maid, delights in *simple* things,
And envies not the state of Queens or Kings;
Can dine on sheep's head or a dish of broth,
Without a table or a table cloth;
Nor wishes with the fashionable groupe,
To visit *Horton's* shop for turtle soupe:
Can use a bit of packthread for a jack,
And sit upon a chair without a back:
Nay wanting knives can with their fingers work,
And use a wooden skewer, for a fork.
Sweet Maid! who thinks not shoes of leather shocking,
Nor see's the horrors in a worsted stocking:
Her temper mild, no huckaback can shock,
Tho' for her lovely limbs it forms a smock:
Pleas'd with the nat'ral curls her face that shade,
No graves are robb'd for hair to make a braid;
Her breast of native plumpness ne'er aspires
To swelling *merry thoughts* of gauze and wires;
To look like crops of ducks (with labour born)
Stretch'd by a superfluity of corn.
With nature's hips she sighs not for cork rumps,
And scorns the pride of pinching stays or jumps;
But pleas'd from whale-bone prisons to escape,
She trusts to simple nature for her shape;
Without a warming-pan can go to bed—
And wrap her petticoat about her head;
No, sigh for cob-web caps of Mackin tee,
That shade of quality, the van sh'd face:
Sweet Nymph, like dove, she seeks her straw built nest,
And in a pair of minutes is undrest;
While all the fashionable female clans,
Undressing, seem unloading carrivans.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN & RICHARD CUYLER,
At No. 29, Market Street,
ALBANY,
Have just received from Bristol,
In the HUDSON,
An additional Assortment of IRON MONGERY, Cutlery, and Sadlery. 6 by 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, white lead, Spanish brown, Spanish writing, Crawley steel Fig. 3. Blistered steel, with a neat assortment of dry goods calculated to the season, with all kinds of West India goods, for which they will take in payment country produce.

The highest price given in cash for pot and pearl ashes. 1-2m.

To be SOLD,
By PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the house of
CEPHAS KENT, jun.
Innholder in Dorset,
On Monday June 30th, Instant,
A RIGHT of LAND lying in FAIRHAVEN, a right in CHITTENDEN, and a tract of 250 acres in RUPERT. An indisputable title will be given at the time and place of sale, by
PHINEHAS SHELDON, Esq.
June 16, 1788.

JAMES CALDWELL & Co.
Have just imported in the brig Betsy Captain Milnard, and the Ship Betsey, Captain Watson, from London, a quantity of English Goods, in addition to their former assortment. Among which are the following articles, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of at their store in Manchester, very reasonably, for Cash, Wheat, Pot or Pearl Ashes, viz.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
A few fashionable Jacket-Patterns,
Rattinets, Shalloons,
Durants, Tammies,
Callimincoes,
Twill'd and plain olive Corduroys,
Black and olive velvets,
Beautiful printed do
Jeans and fustians,
Cotton denim,
Fine Corded Dimity,
Black lasting,
Black & coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Printed cotton and linen do.
Men and women's cotton and linen hose,
Black sattin, peelong, mode, and taffaty,
Black, blue & green Persians,
Sewing silk & twist,
7 8th and yard wide Irish Linen,
Do. do. linen & cotton Checks, Apron, do.
Cambrics and lawns,
White thread & blond laces and edgings,
Black, do. do.
Black & white gauze & mitlinet,
Fashionable chintz & calicoes,
Elegant curtain Calicos,
Men's and boys beaver, castor and felt hats,
Lady's beaver do.
Men's leather gloves,
Women's silk and shammy do.
Shawls,
Ribbons and Taste,
Quality and shoe-binding,
Gartering tapes,
Pewtery, a general assortment,
Gun powder, shot & bar lead,
A large variety of tin and Japan'd ware,
Wool cards,
Sheep sheers,
Pins and Needles,
Common & Cast-steel razors, with and without cases,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and Penknives,
Fashionable shoe and knee buckles,
An elegant assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Tobacco and Snuff-boxes,
Candle sticks,
10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 window glass,
A few sets of elegant china cups & saucers,
An assortment of Queen's ware,
Bar Iron and Shear Molds,
Frying pans, nails,
Copper tea kettles.

They have as usual a supply of the following groceries, viz.

West India and new rum,
French brandy,
Hollands Geneva,
Port and Teneriffe wines,
Lime juice in bottles
Cinnamon & Cloves,
Pepper, ginger, mustard,
Copperas, Allum,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Green and bohea tea,
Chocolate.

The Albany price (deducting the transportation) given for Pot-Ash and half cash paid.

N. B. Wanted immediately, a few Bancker's and final settlement notes.

Manchester June 2, 1788.

Cotton and linen RAGS will be received in payment for any of the above articles, and a penny half-penny per pound allowed for them.

Will cover this season, at the stable of Mr. Matthias Cobb, in the south west part of Shaftsbury.

The famous JACK ASS
TRUE BEAUTY,
At the low price of one dollar the leap, two the season, and four to risque a foal. Said Jack proved very sure the last season.

JOHNSON BINGHAM.

N. B. Said Bingham will take the foals at four months old, and pay five pounds four shillings per head, including the covering.

This is to request the Members of the FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY In the State of VERMONT, To meet at the dwelling-house of Col. STEPHEN KEYS, In MANCHESTER, On Wednesday the 9th Day of July next, At TEN o'Clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec.

Shaftsbury, June 12. 3 5

This is to notify all persons having any demands on the estate of STEPHEN NICHOLS, late of Hartwick in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscribers in Danby, for settlement, by the 18th day of March, A. D 1789, or they will be forever thereafter precluded

ROWLAND STAFFORD, JOHN STAFFORD, } Executors.

Danby, April 24, 1788.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of New Huntington, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Ichabod Robinson, Esq; in Shrewsbury, in the county of Rutland, on the first Monday of September next, for the following purposes, first, To choose a moderator, a clerk and other officers necessary for said propriety. 2d. To see if the proprietors will run the town lines, lay out any or all the town into lots, and choose a committee or committees for that purpose 3d. To see if the proprietors will raise money for the purpose of running the town lines, lotting the town, and any other necessary expence, for promoting settlement. 5th. To agree on some method to call meetings, in future, and do any other business necessary and suitable to be done at said meeting.

ELIHU SMITH, Just. Peace.

June 12th, 1788.

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to notify the members of the honorable Council, to convene at the house of Captain Nathaniel Gove in Rutland, on Wednesday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of adjusting and comparing a settlement of the late Surveyor Generals account for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. They will therefore please to give their attendance accordingly.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

Bennington, June 9, 1783.

Broke into the enclosure of the Subscriber the 17th day of May last, a Horse Colt of about two years old; said colt is of a dark brown, who ever will prove their property in said colt and pay charges may have the same by applying to

NATHANIEL RUGG.

Woodford June 9, 1788.

Is Rufus Stafford, who lately went away from the Printing Office in Bennington, will return to his father, he will be received and forgiven; and provided he behaves himself well, matters will be accomodated between him and his master, and the indentures exchanged.

ROWLAND STAFFORD.

Danby June 6, 1788.

The land owners of Sommerset, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that the legislature at their session at Newbury in October, 1787, granted a tax of one penny half-penny on each acre of land in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town. They are therefore hereby requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the last Monday in September next, or so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house of Captain Edward Clark, in said Sommerset, as will pay said tax and all legal cost arising thereon.

DANIEL RICE, Coll.

Sommerset, June 14, 1788. 3 5

NORTH STAR LODGE.

The Festival of
St. JOHN the BAPTIST,
Will be celebrated at the LODGE ROOM, in MANCHESTER,
On TUESDAY the 24th instant,
At ELEVEN o'Clock, A. M.

IT is expected a sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Murdock. The procession to form at one o'clock, P. M.

As the annual election for the necessary officers commences on that day, it is hoped the brethren will give punctual attendance. Per Order,

T. TODD, Secretary.

June 21, 1788.

To be SOLD,
On the most reasonable terms, and the Payments rendered easy to the purchaser,
A valuable little FARM, lying in the west part of ARLINGTON, adjoining to land of Lemuel Buck. The Farm contains about 75 acres, has a convenient log house on it, and is excellently well watered. For particulars enquire of the printers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
Price 2/6 neatly bound in leather, 2s in half binding, or 1/6 sewed in blue boards,
The OECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE.
IN TWO PARTS.
Printed on good writing paper, and designed for the Use of Schools.
Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.
Grain or Flax taken in payment.

ALGERINES.

The Society established in the city of Philadelphia for promoting the abolition of slavery, having considered the situation of their unfortunate countrymen, now prisoners in some of the States of Barbary, and conceiving it to be within the design of the institution to extend their attention to every species of slavery, have appointed a Committee to obtain information on this subject, in order to devise some practicable means of affording relief to their distressed brethren. The committee therefore take this public method of requesting intelligence from the owners of the captured vessels, the friends and relations of the captives, or from foreigners or other persons, who may possess a knowledge of the particular situation of the Americans who have been captured or any circumstantial account of the mode of relief adopted by nations not in treaty with those States.

Letters addressed to any of the subscribers will receive due attention: and, it being the cause of humanity, they request this notification may be inserted for a few weeks in each of the news papers on the continent.

James Pemberton, Jonathan Penrose, Tench Coxe, Richard Wells, Nicholas Collin, William Rodgers, Samuel P. Griffitts, Thomas Harrison Francis Bailey, Thomas Wistar, John Olden, Caleb Lowndes, Casper W. Haines.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Weybridge, in the county of Addison, State of Vermont, to call a proprietor's meeting, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said Township, that said meeting is appointed to be held at the house of Samuel Swift, in said Weybridge, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following particulars, viz. first to chuse a moderator and other necessary officers.—Secondly to see if said proprietors will agree to lot out said township and make necessary provision for defraying the expences thereof, and raise money for any other necessary purposes and to do any other business, relative to the said Township, necessary and proper to be done at said Meeting.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, Just. Peace.

April 28th 1788.

BLANK DEEDS,
Of different kinds,
JUSTICE's Blanks, &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office.

(MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 5. & VOL. VI.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON:---Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,---We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, April 12.

THE preparation over all the North of Ireland, for emigrating to America, is truly alarming: Not less than 600 passengers have engaged to sail aboard one vessel, the Alexander, Capt. Pinkerton, now lying at Londonderry.

A courier is arrived at Versailles from Madrid. His dispatches contain a positive refusal from the King of Spain, to permit any Russian ship of war into the ports of his kingdom, with an assurance, that if of any them remain in the Archipelago, he will declare war against the empress.

The Turks have declared war against Poland.

The Turkish army, consisting of 50,000 men, cantoned in Moldavia, and in the neighbourhood of Choczim, is in sight of the imperial army, consisting of 24,000, and it was expected, by letters of the 15th of March, that an action would soon take place.

The Austrians have taken Banjalucke, after an obstinate defence in which they lost 1000 men and the Turks 1500. Dubian has also surrendered to the Imperial arms, and 2000 prisoners of war.

Extract of a letter from Fairford, April 3.

"*The conversation of the country is engrossed by a most daring robbery committed a few miles from hence on Friday night last.*

"About nine o'clock, four men on horse-back came to the house of William Jenner, a considerable farmer, who lives at Broadmore Hill in the parish of Maisey-Hampton, in this neighbourhood, and calling the carter, they told him that they wanted to put their horses in the stable, the carter said that he had no room for their horses, upon which they knocked him down and tied his legs and hands. They then called the other man out of the stable and compelled him to go with them to the house, where Mrs. Jenner was sitting with a young lady, a visitor. They tied the man, & locked him in the cellar, and having bound the maid and young lady, they took Mrs. Jenner up stairs, and by threats obliged her to shew in what bureaus Mr. Jenner kept his cash and bills. With a picklock the ringleader opened all as readily as a key, and took out to the amount of 400l. In a box belonging to the maid they found forty guineas, the earning of a long series of honest industry. When they came down into the kitchen, and the servant found that her box had been opened, she cried bitterly that all she had in the world was gone. The man who assumed the lead of these ruffians, turning to his accomplices said. "*This must have been an industrious creature, to have saved such a sum. D----e, we wont take her money. Here, my girl, here's your forty guineas*, and immediately returned her the money.

"The same man went up to the young lady and kissed her, & another of them presuming to follow his example, he thrust him back, and bid him stand off, for that was an honor reserved only for himself. They then put the females down into the cellar and locked the door; and afterwards regaled themselves with what the pantry afforded.

"Mr. Jenner had been out at a tythe dinner; and returning about eleven o'clock, a little elevated, was surprized on entering his house to see the guests who had taken possession of his fire-side. *What*, says Mr. Jenner, *are you going to rob my house? No, no*, says one of them, *that's done already. Why where have you put all my family?* Says Mr Jenner; *They are all safe in the cellar said the robbers, where you will join them as soon as you have delivered your money.* His pockets were searched and three or four guineas taken. *And now*, said the ringleader, *if you attempt to make any discovery of us, we will come some time hence and take ample revenge.*

"Mr. Jenner being put into the cellar, the men sat down to enjoy themselves, drank three bottles of wine, and did not leave the house till two in the morning, the situation of the family was not discovered, till the workmen came in the morning, and set them at liberty.

"The threat of taking revenge terrified Mr. Jenner from making the necessary pursuit after these banditti; but advice has been sent to London of the bills that were taken, some of which were Drummond's notes; but, it was discovered that they had been brought for payment and the cash had been received."

Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Austrians being desirous of returning some Turkish prisoners whom they found difficult to subsist, received for answer from the Turkish commanders as follows: "That they disclaimed cowards, who prefered being taken to dying honorably with arms in their hands; that if the Austrians did not think proper to give them provisions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to suffer them to die with hunger; that it was useless ever to expect a cartel, since they were firmly resolved never to make any prisoners, nor give quarter to any whom they should find with arms in their hands.

The late action between the Turks and Austrians lasted full three hours, during which the Ottomans were not intimidated by the continual discharge of the artillery nor the fire of three divisions of infantry. As a further proof of their spirit on this occasion, they carried off three small ships to Belgrade in the face of the enemy.

The loss the French have suffered by the destruction of their ships in the gale of wind which lately happened at the Mauritius, is computed at 14,400,000 livres; and it is singular that this dreadful gale was confined to the island, at least it was not felt ten leagues from it.

The regency of Algiers are fitting out seven large vessels for the service of the Porte. One of them is commanded by Sidi Abdellah, an English renegado who is said to be the best and most intrepid seaman in the service of the Dey. He has but one arm, yet is very expert on board of ship, and has signally proved his valour on several occasions.

April 23. The following intelligence will prove that the Turks shew no less ability than fortitude in their conduct, and that they are not likely to be driven out of Europe so speedily as the fanatic enemies of the Alcoran would wish us to believe.

The Austrians having silenced by an heavy cannonade and bombardment the fortress of Gradisca, concluded that it was evacuated by the enemy; and the General, willing to possess himself of so important a post, gave orders for five battalions to embark & cross the Save, to take possession of it. The Turks, who kept concealed, waited till the whole of them were landed, when they instantly opened a tremendous cannonade on the astonished Austrians, and compelled them to a precepitate retreat. Many were killed before they could reach their boats, and several of them were drowned in passing the river. After this defeat, a voluntary offer was made by a man, to go privately and set fire to the magazine of powder; but the Turks, apprised of his internal design, suffered him to proceed almost to the commission of the fatal act before they seized him; when they conducted him to an eminence, where his head was struck off, and fixed upon a pole for the contemplation of the enemy, who were joyfully assembled, in the fullest confidence of beholding the promised explosion.

A very curious rumour has been the subject of conversation in political circles for some days past. It seems that Mons. Calonne, hearing that the friends of Mr. Hastings talked of his poverty, or at least of his very limited fortune, said cursorily at his own table, that he had considered him as a very rich man, for some time ago 500,000l. sterling passed through the French Bank from India, which was generally understood to belong to Mr. Hastings. This small discovery has given much uneasiness to the Nabob, and it has been industriously propagated that the money belonged to a squad, and not the Governor himself.

A letter from Turin, dated March 8, says, "At the village of Chianale, a province of Saluces, in the valley of Vraiter, near fort Dauphin, a large mass of snow fell from a mountain on that village, and destroyed almost all the houses; 20 people were killed, & above sixty wounded, most of them mortally. There remain scarce any other buildings but the parish church and the convent of the Capuchins. His Sardinian Majesty has sent immediate succours to the unfortunate people, who have suffered by the above calamity

A very extraordinary phenomenon has lately engaged the attention and curiosity of the medical world. A lady, whose death was announced in this and other papers more than a fortnight since, remains still unburied from the singular circumstance of her body's not having undergone the smallest change: although the faculty are unanimous in their opinions that there does not exist the smallest probability of her being in a trance. They are still unable to account for or explain the matter, and her friends, as may be supposed, have determined not to inter her till some appearance of change shall be discovered.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 24.

"Pressing orders have been received from the Emperor, for 15 battalions of infantry, posted in this capital, to be marched immediately for the grand army. They are getting ready of course, but will not be at the place of destination till towards the end of this month.

"Accounts lately from Constantinople, by the way of Ragusa, have quieted those alarms for the safety of the Imperial Internuncio, which his family and friends before entertained. It now appears that he was suffered quietly to depart, after communicating the declaration of war.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the 2d of April, mentions the defeat of a body of 500 Turks, near Tirgucill, by Major Kitner of the first regiment of foot.

"Lieut. Svillerad, posted with 32 men of the first regiment of Wallachians behind Reskut, was attacked on the 16th of March by a body of 1200 Turks; The assault began in the morning, and was sustained with astonishing bravery. The advantageous situation of the Austrians enabled them to repulse the enemy in eight vigorous attacks made in the space of four hours. About two o'clock the next morning the Turks were obliged to retire, with the loss of thirty men, the Austrians having only five killed and three wounded.

"At Chatim, a party of two thousand Turks were repulsed in an unsuccessful attack upon our troops.

"A party of Turks embarked at New-Orlova, with a design to surprise one of our advanced pickets, but were repulsed with loss.

"Count Wartensleben detached a body of Turkish volunteers, to attack a transport of two hundred horses loaded with provisions, and guarded by one thousand of their countrymen. The volunteers acquited themselves well, took part of the provisions, and obliged the Ottomans to retreat percipitately with the remainder."

Extract from the Supplement Extraordinary to the Vienna Court Gazette of the 2d of April.

On the 13th of March the Prince of Save Cobourgh advanced with his whole force in four columns, into the country of Moldanische in Galitzia---The first column took post at Baya, the second at Littenmare near Suczawa and Seret, the third near Dorogore, and the fourth near Hereza; by which all the corps posted in the seven mountains, and near Okna, can either assist or be assisted, as necessity may require; and the Prince has also made himself master of the great salt works at Okna.

"The Prince writes, that a body of 2000 Tartars had assembled near Choczim, and had sent out 700 men to keep up a continual patrole, and to watch his motions but that he had provided a body of men to oppose any attempts they might make.

"Lieutenant General Wartensleben reports, by advices from General Philla, dated March 11, that at day-break in the morning, a body of Turks sallied out of the fortress of New-Orlova, and made an attempt on the Imperial picquers, in which they failed, and were obliged to retire again with the loss of four killed, and about forty wounded. The Imperialists had only four wounded.

"The General adds, that in consequence of his being informed of 200 horses loaded with flour, and escorted by 1000 men, intended to succour Belgrade, he ordered a party out to meet them, and they had so far succeeded as to take all the horses and their loading, after killing 200 Turks and the Testerdan who commanded them, besides wounding a number; the rest of the corps fled to Tupna.

"Immediately after this, 900 Turks, who came from Jagodina, with a view of assisting those who had been defeated, appeared in sight, when after a slight action, in which they lost a number of men, they retired also."

Saturday a thousand casks of gun-powder, with other stores, was shipped on board the Marquis of Caermarthan, West-Indiaman, for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Dunleary, in Ireland.

"The effects of the vernal equinox will, I fear, be lamented by the friends of many of those who lately ploughed the briny element. Our coast is strewed with wrecks. I spent last night at Mr. Fetherstone's, of Kellins, and was alarmed before four o'clock this morning by a noise that in some degree prepared me for the scenes of horror that were to follow. Within fifty yards of the house, a large vessel with two masts, impelled by a resistless hurricane appeared to be driving on the rocks. The family and all the servants were immediately assembled, and on the shore presented a scene that could be equalled but by the the visible agony of the crew, who scarce able even to hold against them, saw the vessel dash upon a rock that severed it into a million pieces in an instant.

"I will not wound your feelings by suspense: the exhausted mariners found strength in the exertions of benevolence, which had nearly proved fatal to some of those who evinced it, for Mr. Fetherstone was twice in imminent danger, and his brother in-law, Mr. Murphy, of the Temple, in catching at the hair of a drowning man, was carried a considerable distance by a wave, that we feared would never have returned him.

"The wrecked vessel was an American brig, of 170 tons. Her people are at Mr. Fetherstone's, and I scarce need say, every possible means have been taken to make them forget their lives were all that could be saved."

Orders have been given by the French minister at war, for the immediate formation of three camps, to consist of twenty thousand men each. This is from Paris, and may be relied upon.

From Mercury's Cabinet.

IT would be better for the *christian* world were there less *praying*, and *better doing*.

And it would be better for the *vicious* world were there less *practising* and more *thinking*.——At what a despicable ebb that man's reputation flows, who thinks he is not to be credited without he confirms every word with an oath.

Agricultural Chronicle.

The Utility of mowing Wheat.

AS the harvest is commencing, and the weather catching, it may not be amiss to acquaint all such as are concerned in wheat land with the following remarks:

——On the banks of the Rhine, and almost all over Flanders, and lately in France, they mow their wheat with a scythe, instead of a sickle, because it is better and more easily performed, and at much less expence. A good reaper in France will cut 6 tenths of an English acre and a half in a day. The mower leaves stubble but two inches high, the reaper leaves stubble 6 or 8 inches high, by which he loses more straw In France to reap 112 acres, English measure, with a sickle, they commonly allow ten men twenty days, that is, 200 days of one man. To cut the same quantity of acres of wheat with a scyth, they allow seven mowers and seven binders ten days, equal to 140 days of one man, by which they save 60 days work. Besides that the binders have less wages than the mowers and reapers, for the binders are children of 12 or 15 years of age, old women, and men not able to stand hard work; the mower, therefore, does three fifths more than the reaper. The scythes used are of a different form from those commonly used in England. The blade of every one of them is six inches shorter than that of the English scythe. The French is a direct cradle scythe, only the handle is quite strait. Now, when the crop is cut, it may not be amiss to shew how it is stacked to preserve it from the wet, in which situation it may remain in the fields six weeks or two months, without any danger from the inclemency of the weather. They set one sheaf upright, with the ears uppermost, and round that they place a circle of many other sheaves with the ears uppermost, inclining on the first sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the figure of an extinguisher. Then they lay an horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears in the centre, and cover those ears in the middle with a loose sheaf or two. Thus placed, they are protected from all wet, and may remain six weeks or two months, as safe as in a barn; and this method of stacking has been adopted in many of the southern counties in England, to the great benefit of the farmers and the public.

For all the American Newspapers.

THE progress of the Hessian Fly has become a very alarming matter to the middle states. It appears highly probable, that the eggs of this destroying insect are laid in the grains of ripe wheat, and sowed with them. The following method of avoiding them is therefore earnestly recommened to all who are concerned.

1st. Let every farmer carefully avoid sowing any grain raised on farms, or in neigbourhoods where the Hessian Fly has appeared.

2. Let every farmer in and near such places be careful to sell his whole crop to millers or others, who will promise not to sell any of it for seed, that the fly may not be propagated.

3. Let the farmers procure their seed from places that are certainly not infested with the Hessian Fly.

4. When the millers get parcels of good grain from distant places, which they believe are quite free from the fly, let them take great pains to inform the farmers, that they may be easily supplied with seed which does not contain any eggs of these insects. The millers will do well to be particularly attentive to this easy manner, as all their business depends on a plentiful supply of good grain for their mills.

A LANDHOLDER.

Philadelphia, June 13.

American Occurrences.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 23.

WE had the pleasure of first acquainting the public of the raising of the Eighth Federal Pillar:--and we now have the additional satisfaction of being likewise the first to announce to the public the erection of

The NINTH PILLAR.

Yesterday noon Mr. Sampson Reed arrived in town, from Concord in the State of New Hampshire, and brought the following letter from the Honorable John Sullivan, Esq; President of the Convention to his Excellency the Governor, dated,

CONCORD, June 21, 1788.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Excellency by favour of Mr. Reed, who is obliging enough to forward this letter, that the Convention of this State have this moment adopted the NEW Constitution. Yeas 57, nays 46. The amendments recommended nearly the same as in your State.

With every sentiment of respectful attachment, I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's
most obedient servant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency Gov. Hancock.

We are informed that when the Convention of New-Hampshire adopted the constitution, the minority declared, (seeing they were fairly out-voted) that they would use their exertions that their constituents should live easy under it.

New-York.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The cause of the late unhappy dispute between the Indians, headed by M'Gillevray, and the inhabitants of Georgia, has been considerably elucidated. It has generally been supposed, that "encroachments upon their territory" kept the Creek Indians in this irritable state, but it is now discovered, says a writer from that quarter, that this is "all a delusion." The trade of this nation was formerly engrossed by the Georgians, but it is now turned into the channel of Florida, by the influence of M'Gillevray, who has great influence with the Indians, and who is as much influ-

enced by the refugees of Florida, and edged on to commit hostilities with the Georgians; some pretext is necessary, and it seems this is the best they can fabricate.

June 19. A Shelburne paper of the 29th ult. has the following paragraph: "Yesterday arrived the schooner Sally, Capt. Hare, from Liverpool, last from Lisbon. Just before Capt. Hare left Lisbon, notice was put up in the British vice consul's office, of letters being received from the governor of Gibraltar, informing that the Emperor of Morocco was about to declare war against Great Britain, and that there was reason to apprehend some Moorish vessels had already got cruising commissions. At the same time sailed from Lisbon, under convoy of a Portuguese squadron, a large Moorish ship, which had been lying there a very long time unemployed."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, March 4.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that the Dey of Algiers has given orders to fit out seven of his largest men of war with the greatest expedition, all of which are to carry the bloody flag; they are to be commanded by some of the bravest and most experienced officers in his navy, men who have signalized themselves in repeated acts of invincible courage; and so fully bent is that prince on having each manned with fellows equally daring and resolute, that he has given strict charge to the captains not to receive a man on board but such as have been at least three cruises in some of the Algerine corsairs. It is thought his armament will be ready by the middle of April at furthest, and most people think its destination is to assist the Porte against the Russians.

Two barks will be added to the fleet, one of 28 and the other of 26 guns; the captain of the former is said to be Sidi Alklallah, an English renegado, a very bold intrepid fellow, whose courage has often been evinced in numberless conflicts. The infidel has but one arm, yet he fires a blunderbuss with much dexterity, and is allowed to be one of the best navigators in the Dey's service."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 30.

IN the beginning of Nov. last, died at Portsmouth, in England, the Rev. THO. WREN, many years an eminent pastor of the Dissenting congregation in that town: but his character must be known in this country, from the long and arduous attention he paid to the American prisoners in Forton prison, during the late war. It is well known, by many of those unfortunate persons, that he preached charity sermons in their behalf, & cloathed them with the fruits of his exhortations: in short, his christian charity and benevolence, his sympathetic feelings for those distressed prisoners, will long endear him to all of this country who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

We hear from Stonington, in Connecticut, that the dwelling-house of Elder Eleazer Brown, of the north parish in Stonington, was struck by lightning, and his son about 25 years old, & daughter about 18, were instantly killed. The young man was in the chamber at the west end of the house, putting a board up to the window to keep out the rain, and the daughter was shutting down a window below at the same end of the house. The lightning struck the gable end, ran to a plate on the north side of the house, and went down a post into the ground. In its way it took two different directions and broke a rafter and a joist. Several other people were in the house, who received no damage.

Extract of a letter from Col. James Perry, in Nelson's County, Kentucky, to the Rev. Jordon Dodge, of Sturbridge, in this State, dated April 20, 1788.

"*On the first of April inst. a number of Indians surrounded the house of one John Merril, which was discovered by the barking of a dog. Merril stepped to the door to see what he could discover, and received three musket balls, which caused him to fall back into the house with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians rushed on to the door, but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who stood against it, with a girl about 15 years of age, the savages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crouded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an ax, and gave a fatal blow to the savage, and he falling headlong into the house, the others supposing they had obtained their end, rushed after him, until four of them fell in like manner before they discovered their mistake; the rest retreated, which gave opportunity again to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were soon dashed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman; their fears now come on them like a flood; they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and then found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end, but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made such a smother that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the smothered Indians; at the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the door, but not with the same effect as the rest, but which caused him to retreat; they then again secured the door as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again disturbed.*

"*The above are facts, as I had the pleasure to assist in tumbling them into a hole after striping off their head dresses and about twenty dollars worth of silver furniture.*"

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated June 4.

"I have just time to inform you, that the Convention proceeded this day to business, and governor Randolph declared himself *decidedly* in favour of the adoption of the proposed Constitution under the present situation of the United States, which was essentially different from what it was at the time he represented the State in the Federal Convention. The astonishment of the opposition was greatly excited at the warmth with which he concluded his speech, declaring that before he would consent to the rejection of the proposed plan (which would necessarily involve in THE RUIN OF THE UNION) he would chearfully agree to lose *that hand* which he then presented. The prospect is really pleasing, and the above circumstance is almost a certain prelude of the adoption."

THE proprietors of the town of Cabot, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have unpaid the tax of ten shillings on each right, as heretofore notified, are informed that such part of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Major Lyman Hitchcock, in Dewey's Gore, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the eighteenth day of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.—The delinquents are as follows, with ten shillings on each right.

Barnabas Moss	Abigail Gunn
David Waters	Solomon Johnson
Samuel Rusell	Robert Hawes
Joseph Fay	Isaac Doolittle
Eneas Munson	Robert Fairchild

Jesse Leavenworth, *Coll.*

Dewey's Gore, July 4th, 1788. 5B7

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one fifteenth part of the proprietors of Walden Gore, granted to general Safford, and associates, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:

This is to notify said proprietors to meet at the house of Major Lyman Hitchcock, in Dewey's Gore, in the county of Orange, on the twenty second day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk and other necessary officers. 3. To see if the proprietors will accept the former draught and allotment. 4. Whether they will tax themselves with the expence. 5. Whether they will tax themselves for making roads. 6. And do any other business that may be necessary.

Alexander Harvey, *Just. Peace.*

July 4th, 1788. 5B7

Stuff Shoes.

LADIES STUFF SHOES of the neatest and best kind, made and sold at the subscriber's shop, one mile west of the meetinghouse on the road to Albany.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the Shoe making and Tanning Business; a likely BOY of 14 or 15 years of age, such a lad may find good encouragement.—None need apply without a good recommendation.

Saxton Squire.

Bennington, June 28. 5 8

The proprietors of Montpelier in the County of Orange and State of Vermont are hereby notified that at a legal meeting of the proprietors of said township, held by adjournment at the house of Jonas Galusha Esq; in Shaftsbury, county of Bennington and state aforesaid, a tax of nineteen shillings and six-pence lawful money, upon each right (public rights excepted) was voted and laid, to defray the expence of making highways in said town, and other incidental charges allowed by the Propriety: which being committed to me to collect, said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of the same to me at Cornwall, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH DAGGETT, Collector.

Cornwall (county of Addison, in said state) June 18th 1788. 5 7

To be Sold, (elegantly printed and bound)

Paradise Lost:

—An excellent Performence—

In twelve Books,—Two Volumes bound together.

By JOHN MILTON.

POEMS composed on various Subjects.

By J. HART.

Enquire at the printing office.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont did at their session in October 1787, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Chittenden for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect, these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners of said town, that unless they pay the same to the subscriber agreeable to law, on or before the fifteenth day of October next, their lands will be sold at publick vendue at the now dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd in said Chittenden, on said day, at nine o'clock in the morning.

NATHANIEL LADD, Collector.

Dated Chittenden June 23d. 1788. 5 7

The proprietors of Shrewsbury in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, are informed that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at said Shrewsbury on the 21st. of June instant, a tax of three pounds twelve shillings was voted on each original right in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of running the town lines, and letting out the first division and for defraying of other incidental charges arisen—The proprietors are therefore requested to pay the said tax to the subscriber living in Shrewsbury immediately and prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

Jeffery Amherst Barney, *Coll.*

Shrewsbury June 23d. 1788. 5 7

Whereas the legislature at their sessions at Newbury in October last, did grant a tax of one penny upon the acre, on all the lands in Ludlow, County of Windsor and State of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town: These are therefore to notify all proprietors and land owners, in said town of Ludlow, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the fourth day of November next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in said Ludlow at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

JOSIAH FLETCHER, Collector.

Ludlow June 16th 1788. 5 7

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, did, at their session in October last, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Tunbridge, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of repairing roads and building bridges, in said town, and the same being committed to me to collect; these are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners in said Tunbridge, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, on or before the first Wednesday of October next, or so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, on said day at ten o'clock A. M. at the house of Capt. Alexander Stedman, in said town, as will pay said tax with legal cost.

ABEL CAMP, Collector.

Tunbridge, June 12, 1788. 5 7

Patnassian Chronicle.

REMONSTRANCE

OF ALMASA,
WIFE OF ALMAS ALI KAUN,
To General HASTINGS.

MY subjects slaughter'd, my whole kingdom spoil'd—
My treasures rifled, and my husband slain!
O, say, vile monster! art thou satisfy'd?
Hast thou, rapacious brute, sufficient wealth?
And, cruel murd'rer, art thou fill'd with blood?
Perhaps, insatiate, thou art thirsting still
For human gore! O may'st thou ever, ever thirst!
O may thy blood boil in thy veins!
And may the righteous God deny thee water,
(Inhuman wretch) to cool its heat!
Have not the bravest of my subjects bled!
Are they not butchered all—ALL massacre'd?
And did not India foam with human gore?
Where is the murderer who has slain his fellow?
Where is the robber; where the parricide?
Approach—for ye are innocent and clean!
Your souls are whiter than the ocean's foam,
Compar'd with him, the murderer of millions!
Yes, bloody brute! the murderer of millions!
Where are the swarms that cover'd all my land?
That cultur'd land, of which each foot was garden,
Doom'd to support the millions of my host?
Are they not butcher'd all—all massacre'd?
And butcher'd, bloody monster! by thy hands!
But why? because, vile brute! thou must have wealth!
Because thou must have wealth, my people bled!
The land was floated with a tide of gore!
My fields, my towns, my cities, swam in blood!
And, thro' all India, one horrendous groan—
The groan of millions echoed to the Heavens!

Curst be your nation! and forever curst
The luckless hour when India first beheld you!
We have a custom here, as old as time,
Of honoring Justice—Why? because 'tis Justice;
And virtue is belov'd, because 'tis virtue.
As Indians need no hell, they know of none;
You Christians say you've one—'tis well you have;
Your crimes call loudly for it—And I'll swear,
If Hastings is not damn'd, your boasted God
Is worse than he; and Heaven itself becomes
A black accomplice in the monster's guilt.

Hastings! my husband was your prisoner;
The wealth of kingdoms flew to his relief;
You took the ransom, and you broke your faith.
ALMAS was slain—'twas perjury to your soul!
But perjury is a little crime to you;
To souls so black it seems almost a virtue.

Know monster! know that the prodigious wealth
You sold your soul for, was by justice gain'd.
'Twas not acquir'd by rapine, force, or murder—
The treasures of my fathers; theirs by conquest
And legal domination; from old time
Transmitted by the father to the son,
In just succession. Now you call it yours;
And dearly have you purchas'd it: for, know,
When the just Gods shall hear the cry of blood,
And of your hands demand the souls you've murder'd,
That Gold will never pay their price—will never pay
Your awful ransom! You must go where Almas
Sits on a lofty throne, and every hour
He stabs an Englishman, & sweetly feasts
Upon his bloody heart and trembling liver!
For, monstrous wretch! to thy confusion know,
Almas can relish now no other food
Than hearts of Englishmen, but thou art safe;
Yes, monster! thou art safe from this repast;
A heart polluted with ten thousand crimes
Is not a feast for Almas. Tremble, yet!
—He'll tear that heart out from its bloody case,
And toss it to his dogs——full many a vulture
Be poison'd by thy corpse——wolves shall run mad
By feeding on thy murd'rous carcase——
More,
When some vile wretch, some monster of mankind;
Some brute like thee——perhaps thy relative—
Laden with horrid crimes without a name,
Shall stalk thro' earth—and we wade curses for him,
We'll torture tho't to curse the wretch—and then,
To damn him most supreme, we'll call him —— *Hastings!*

A ROUET.

UNITED STATES
In CONGRESS *Assembled*
May 8th, 1788.

ON *a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.*

Resolved, *That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.*

Ordered, *That the commissioners of accounts for the Quater Masters', Commissaries' Hospital, Marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments, who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the several States for the period above mentioned,*

Resolved, *That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums, for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of the commission, they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.*

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken, Mr. Jonathan Burral was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter masters and commissioner's departments; and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the hospital, marine and cloathier's departments.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

4 20

This is to request the Members of the FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY In the State of VERMONT, To meet at the dwelling-house of Col. STEPHEN KEYS, In MANCHESTER. On Wednesday the 9th Day of July next, At TEN o'Clock, A. M.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec.

Shaftsbury, June 12. 3 5

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to notify the members of the honorable Council, to convene at the house of Captain Nathaniel Gove in Rutland, on Wednesday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of adjusting and completing a settlement of the late Surveyor General's account for running town lines, cutting roads, &c. They will therefore please to give their attendance accordingly.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

Bennington, June 9 1788.

DANIEL BEEMAN

Requests all persons refusing on his late post rout from Bennington to Williamstown, to exhibit their accounts against him for any debts contracted by him in the prosecution of said business, to Mr. Pike, the present rider, on said rout, that they might be settled, if any there are, while fresh in remembrance.

Those gentlemen who owe him for services as a post rider, on that rout; are informed, that, according to his former advertisement, no pay will be expected until after next wheat harvest.

4 6

Will cover this season, at the stable of Mr. Matthias Cobb, in the south west part of Shaftsbury,

The famous JACK ASS
TRUE BEAUTY,

At the low price of one dollar the leap, two the season, and four to insure a foal. Said Jack proved very sure the last season.

JOHNSON BINGHAM.

N. B. Said Bingham will take the foals at four months old, and pay five pounds four shillings per head, including the covering.

If Rufus Stafford, who lately went away from the Printing Office in Bennington will return to his father, he will be received and forgiven; and provided he behaves himself well, matters will be accommodated between him and his master, and the indentures exchanged.

ROWLAND STAFFORD.

Danby June 6, 1788.

Broke into the enclosure of the Subscriber the 17th day of May last, a Horse Colt of about two years old; said colt is of a dark brown, who ever will prove their property in said colt and pay charges may have the same by applying to

NATHANIEL RUGG.

Woodford June 9. 1788.

The land owners of Sommerset, in the county of Windham, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that the legislature at their session at Newbury in October, 1787, granted a tax of one penny half-penny on each acre of land in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads & bridges in said town. They are therefore hereby requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the last Monday in September next, or so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house of Captain Edward Clark, in said Sommerset, as will pay said tax and all legal cost arising thereon.

DANIEL RICE, Coll.

Sommerset, June 14, 1788. 3 5

Whereas the Honorable General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Norwich (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building bridges, and repairing roads in said town; the same being committed to me to collect; these are therefore to notify all proprietors and landowners in said Norwich, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of October next, or so much of their lands as will pay said tax with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Elisha Burton, Esq; in said Norwich, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day.

ADRIAN HATCH, Collector.

Norwich, May 10, 1788.

4W6

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JOHN & RICHARD CUYLER,
At No. 29, Market Street,
ALBANY,
Have just received from Bristol,
In the HUDSON,
An additional assortment of IRON MONGERY, Cutlery, and Saddlery. 6 b. 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glass, white lead, Spanish brown, Spanish whiting, Crawley steel Fig. 3. Hinsford steel, with a neat assortment of dry goods calculated to the season, with all kinds of West India goods, for which they will take in payment country produce.

The highest price given in cash for pot and pearl ashes. 1 2m.

To be sold at private Sale,
BY RICHARD SEAMAN,
In SUNDERLAND,
THE farm and is mostly belonging to Col. Ira Allen, and possession given immediately.

NEAT CATTLE

taken in Payment, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

Sunderland, April 29, 1788.

Whereas legal application hath been made to me to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Rochester in the county of Orange and State of Vermont. These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Asa Edgerton, Esq; in Randolph, on Wednesday the 6th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. to act on the following articles, viz 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, To see if said proprietors will make any allotments in said township. 3. To see if they will call upon their treasurer and collector for a settlement of accounts; and transact any other legal business.

CORNELIUS LYNDE Justice of Peace.

Williamstown May 23, 1788. 4W6

Whereas legal application hath been made to me to warn a meeting of the proprietors of Williamstown and of Northfield, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont. These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors of Williamstown and of Northfield, severally, to meet at the dwelling house of Major Elijah Paine in said Williamstown, on Tuesday the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. to act on the following articles, viz 1st, To choose a moderator to govern said meetings severally. 2d, To see if the proprietors will grant liberty, agreeable to an act of the legislature passed in October last, for such proprietors and landowners whose lands may have been cut off into other towns, to pitch so much land on the undivided lands in said town, from which their lands may have been so cut off, as will make them severally a compensation. 3. To see if said proprietors will raise money to pay the demands against them. The proprietors of Northfield are also to choose a clerk; and to see if they will give any encouragement to the first settlers of Northfield; and transact any other legal business.

CORNELIUS LYNDE Just. Peace

Williamstown, May 23, 1788.

4W6

Just received from the author, and now ready for sale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the dozen or single,

Select Harmony,

Containing in a plain and concise manner, the

Rules of Music.

Together with a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,

Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, designed for the use of Schools.

Price 3s. & 3d. single.

N. B. A few of the last mentioned books, are lodged for sale in the hands of SETH STORRS, Esq; of Addison.